

IDEAS.

God is not lauded by libeling men. Citizenship simply means service. The greatest art of life is that of living.

The value of a strong man's power depends on his patience with the weak.

It is easy to waste enough strength dodging your duties to do them twice over.

Bearing the cross does not exempt one from bearing a share of the world's cares.

In a sad world the only saints who have a right to sleep are the ones in the graveyard.

God's workers never have to wait for a raise in salary before they will do their best.

The trouble with much preaching is that it is advertising trifles when people need potatoes.

Some people are buying their tickets to glory on the installment plan, at the rate of a nickel a week.—[Chicago Tribune.]

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Senator McCreary has introduced a bill to secure free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. This is a righteous bill and should pass, though there is little likelihood that it will. If the islands are a part of the United States, they should enjoy all the rights belonging to other territory of the United States.

It is said that "corporations have no souls." That may be, but a surprise to all is that the Steel Trust has a conscience, in some things at least. Its directors have voted to retire William Ellis Corey, the president of the Trust. He has deserted the wife of his youth, the helpmeet of his early struggles, for a burlesque singer, and tries to justify himself.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, under conviction for complicity in Oregon land frauds, died on Wednesday of last week. He is probably buried now and his friends are trying to forget his later years. What a pity that the other "dead ones" in the Senate, such as Burton, Platt, Depew, and some others that might be named, cannot be put decently and quietly out of sight. "T'were a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Hats off to the plucky farmer governor of the little state of Vermont. He is a man who dares to execute the laws in spite of threats of unpopularity, political assassination, and even violence, and in spite of the petition of forty odd thousand busybodies. The law was given every chance. An appeal was made to the legislature, first, to change the law, and then to intervene. It refused. Then the governor enforced the law. It should be remembered that there was no question whatever as to the guilt of Mrs. Rogers. Other governors take notice.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The situation in Russia holds the first place as in weeks past in foreign news. Nothing is certain however. From the arrest of Krustaleff, President of the executive committee of the Workmen's Council, and some other repressive measures, it looks as though the government would assert itself in forcing order before the meeting of the Duma. It would be impossible to hold the elections with the country in the state in which it is now. Witte's resignation is rumored, and there is talk of the appointment of a Dictator.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has named a Cabinet that meets with the approval of both the Conservative and the Liberal papers. The King has approved it. Only Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied. The coming elections will show what the people think of it. The great thing in England at present is the stagnant condition of the working world there.

A report comes from Brazil that several of the officers of the German gun boat Panther went ashore to a small fishing town called Itajahny, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and arrested a deserter from the German army whom they found there. This is the state in which Germanizing influences are asserted to have been at work for a long time and this fact excites the suspicion of the Brazilian authorities that this is an attempt to provoke trouble with Brazil.

An Irish National Convention assembled last week in Dublin with John Redmond in the chair. The Convention solemnly asserted that it would accept no new system of government for Ireland as satisfactory except a legislative assembly freely elected and representative of the people with power to make laws for Ireland, and an executive government responsible to that assembly.

TWO NEW STATES.

The House Will Dispose of the Statehood Question Before Holiday Recess.

THIS IS THE PLAN FORMULATED.

Arizona and New Mexico as One and Oklahoma and the Indian Territory the Other.

Senate Committee on Appropriations Agreed To Report the Emergency Canal Bill Carrying \$11,000,000 Without Bond Provision.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The house will dispose of the statehood question before the holiday recess, according to the plan formulated. The precise manner in which statehood is to be granted to the territories will be set forth in what is known as the Hamilton bill, giving statehood to Arizona and New Mexico as one state and to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as another. The bill embodies the minor provisions agreed upon by the conference committees of the two houses at the last session of congress. The plan for statehood legislation will be made specific at a republican caucus of members of the house to be called for Thursday afternoon or evening. The committee on territories will meet in the morning and perfect the bill to which several minor amendments at the suggestion of delegates from Oklahoma sent here for the purpose. The bill, however, will not be reported to the house until after the caucus action. Besides deciding on its provisions it is the plan that the terms of a rule shall be agreed upon in caucus under which the bill will go through the house. There is known to be some republican opposition to statehood as proposed in the bill, but this opposition is not regarded as serious enough to hinder the carrying out of the plans of the house leaders and may not be manifest in any way. It has been decided that hearings on the statehood questions are unnecessary.

In the Senate.

The senate committee on appropriations agreed to report the emergency canal bill, carrying \$11,000,000, but struck out the provision relating to bonds. This provision is to be referred to the finance committee and may be reported as a separate bill or an amendment to the canal appropriation bill.

The following bills were introduced in the senate Tuesday: By Senator Dillingham, to repeal the laws providing for the division of the lands of the Choctaw, Cherokee and Creek Indians and the cession of a part of them and restoring those tribes to full control of all their lands in Indian Territory. By Mr. Perkins, regulating the salmon fisheries in Alaska and granting lands and water privileges to the owners of private hatcheries. By Senator Blackburn, providing for the refunding of money paid for substitutes in Kentucky by men who were drafted for service in the army in 1864. By Senator Gamble, putting on a pensionable basis members of the Dakota militia who aided in protecting the frontier against the Sioux Indians in 1862.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

The Needs and Advantages For Its Extension.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, in his annual report, devotes special attention to the results of the investigation of the commission appointed to investigate the needs and advantages of extending the pneumatic tube mail service. The estimated cost of extensions per year as reported to Mr. Shallenberger by the commission follows: New York, \$41,493; Chicago, \$149,828; Baltimore, \$35,071; Brooklyn, \$66,980; Pittsburgh, \$32,000; Cincinnati—the commission reports the service justified between the general post office and three important depots; Kansas City, \$28,760.

JAP-KOREA AGREEMENT.

The Emperor Declares That It Is Null and Void.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Homer B. Hulbert, the special messenger from the emperor of Korea, is in receipt of a cablegram from Korea in which the emperor declares that the agreement between Korea and Japan is null and void because it was obtained by force. He also declares that he will never sign this agreement in the present form and that the disturbances which attended the "outrage" of November 17 are likely to occur again.

Election Inspector Arrested.

New York, Dec. 13.—James F. Watersman, an election inspector of the 19th assembly district, was arrested on charges of aiding and abetting illegal voting and of perjury. The charges were made by deputy superintendent of elections.

Their Wages Advanced.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Beginning on Monday, January 1, 1906, 30,000 operatives employed by the American Woolen Co. of this city will have their wages advanced ten per cent.

REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

THOMAS F. RYAN BEFORE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

A Request Will Be Sent of District Attorney Jerome To Institute Proceedings Against Him.

New York, Dec. 13.—Attention was directed to the possibility of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the city hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already has said that he hopes to have it ready for the legislature when it meets next January.

New York, Dec. 9.—The legislative committee which is investigating life insurance conditions determined to send to District Attorney William T. Jerome a request that he institute proceedings against Thomas F. Ryan, financier and owner of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer when asked what E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Cos. had said to him when Mr. Harriman tried to induce him to share his control of the Equitable society with Mr. Harriman.

New York, Dec. 9.—The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was presented to the board of trustees and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

New York, Dec. 12.—The legislative committee was engaged for a part of the time Monday in inquiring into the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society of New York. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, had brought out by questioning Edward W. Scott, the president of that company, that when Frank F. Hadley, of New Bedford, Mass., secured control of the company in 1896 he borrowed \$162,000 from the company on his collateral notes to pay up for the stock of the insurance company. Mr. Scott testified that Mr. Hadley never repaid those loans and that the insurance company realized only \$30,000 on the sale of the collateral. Companies in which Mr. Hadley was interested failed and shortly afterward he died.

"It cost the insurance company just \$132,000 for Mr. Hadley to get control of it," said Mr. Hughes.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,500,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin of the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country to the United States.

Representative Hardwick reintroduced a joint resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established in the islands.

The addition of a republican member to all of the important committees of the house has enabled Speaker Cannon to solve the difficult problem of committee assignments in a manner which appears most satisfactory to both parties in the house.

It is thought that the congress will adjourn for the holidays on Thursday, December 21.

SENATOR MITCHELL DEAD.

Died From Hemorrhage Resultant From the Extraction of a Tooth.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Senator John H. Mitchell died here Friday afternoon. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart had ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted. Physically, he had been in a delicate state, and this, coupled with the loss of blood, caused a general collapse. He was 70 years old. Mr. Mitchell figured in the land fraud trials in this state.

It is almost a certainty that the new senator will be a democrat. Great pressure has already been brought to bear upon the governor to select a Portland man, whether democratic or republican.

Restriction of Immigration.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Bonynge, of Colorado, introduced a bill for the restriction of immigration fixing a head tax of \$10 on immigrants and using this money to defray the expense of regulating immigration.

An Appeal Made.

New York, Dec. 12.—The board of managers of the Evangelical Alliance issued an appeal for contributions for the relief of victims of violence in Russia. The appeal is addressed "To the People of America."

RYAN ON STAND.

Tells of His Deal With Harriman For Control of the Equitable Life.

THE WITNESS WAS THREATENED.

Harriman Demanded One-Half of the 502 Shares of the Equitable Purchased by Ryan.

Senator John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Also Testified Before the Investigating Committee.

New York, Dec. 13.—Thomas F. Ryan appeared before the insurance investigating committee and told what E. H. Harriman did and threatened to do when he demanded that Mr. Ryan concede to him a share in the control of the Equitable Life Assurance society last June.

Mr. Ryan's version of what Mr. Harriman demanded and what he threatened to do upon the refusal of his demands was in substance as follows:

That Harriman demanded one-half of the shares of the Equitable Life Assurance society, which Mr. Ryan had purchased from James H. Hyde and which gave Mr. Ryan control of the property. That Harriman threatened, unless he was conceded his share in the control of the society, to exert his political and all other influences



THOMAS F. RYAN.

against Mr. Ryan and his project. That Harriman declared there would probably be legislative action, and that in that event his influence would be important. That Harriman demanded the right to name two of five trustees to vote the controlling stock in the election of directors of the society. In reply to repeated questions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the committee, Mr. Ryan stated that Mr. Harriman did not threaten that there should be legislative action unless he was given a share in the Equitable control, he said there probably would be such action. Neither did Mr. Harriman threaten any action by an officer of the government.

A Strenuous Interview.

It was a strenuous interview, Mr. Ryan said, and was held in the presence of Billie Root, then Mr. Ryan's counsel, now secretary of state, and Paul D. Cravath, also Mr. Ryan's counsel. Mr. Ryan told the committee that he drew the inference from it that Mr. Harriman did not want anybody to control the Equitable society unless he had a share in it. Mr. Ryan also stated that he paid no attention to Mr. Harriman's statement that his influence would be important in the event of legislative action and informed him that he wanted no partners in the enterprise. Mr. Harriman did not get the coveted share in the stock. Mr. Ryan declared that this interview took place within a few days after he got control of the Hyde stock.

United States Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, was on the witness stand all the remainder of the day. He testified that his company paid \$26,000 to the republican national campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1904. It also paid \$5,000 to Andrew Hamilton, formerly the New York Life Insurance Co.'s legislative agent at Albany.

Mr. Dryden said that dividends of ten per cent. are paid on the stock of the Prudential Co. He said his son, Forest F. Dryden, has been connected with the Prudential for 25 years. He began work as a boy and worked up through the various grades until at present he is third vice president with a salary of \$20,000 a year. Witness said he had a nephew in the employ of the company at a salary of \$20 a week. One of Senator Dryden's relations is a director in the company.

Salaries of officers of the Prudential were next taken up. President Dryden said his salary is now and has been since 1899 \$65,000 a year. The first vice president's salary is \$60,000; second vice president, \$40,000; third vice president, \$30,000; fourth vice president and controller, \$20,000.

Gross Postal Receipts.

Washington, Dec. 13.—According to the monthly statement of the gross postal receipts for November, 1905, at the 50 leading post offices, St. Louis and Peoria, Ill., were the only cities which showed a decrease. Richmond, Va., showed the largest increase.

Berea Building Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$20,000.

Berea, Ky. Nov. 16, '05.

IF YOU DESIRE

To make your mark in this world, or be comfortable in your old age, you must save part of your earnings. There is no dishonor in true economy; in fact it is next to criminal to spend all you earn, when others are dependent upon you. Begin now to save your money. We shall be glad to assist you.

Yours very truly,

W. H. P. Cashier.

How is This?

J. R. COLLIER with DANIEL BRISCOE, BRO. & CO., Importers and Wholesalers in Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishings Knoxville, Tennessee

Broadhead, Ky., Nov. 5, 1905.

S. E. Welch, Jr. Berea, Ky.

Dear Friend:

Enclosed find my check for \$18.00 for suit of clothes. Tell Mr. Gay it was the best fit I ever had. I will remember him when I want another suit.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Your friend, J. R. COLLIER.

All in need of first class Suits and Over Coats can be pleased like Mr. Collier by getting their clothing of them that have had experience, together with the best line of work in the country, and the price is always lowest at

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THE BITTER AND THE SWEET.

Nay, cynic, cease thy prating jest
And bid me not be sad.
Shall we of living things be sad?
Because some things are sad?

Shall we forswear sweet music's charms,
In dread of discords drear,
Or, since the hurricane alarms,
Shut out the atmosphere?

You who that hunger will abstain
Because some fruits are sour?
Even though the thorns of life may pain,
There still remains the flower.

So, gentle cynic, go thy way;
In vain thy part is done.
Let shadows gather as they may,
Men still will love the sun.
—Washington Star.

D'ri and I

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

He paused again, looking at the smoke-rings above his head in a dreamy manner.

"First," my chief repeated.

"Well," said he, leaning toward him with a little gesture, "to me the word of a gentleman is sacred. I know you are both gentlemen. I ask for your word of honor."

"To what effect?" the general queried.

"That you will put us safely on British soil within a day after the ladies have arrived," said he.

"It is irregular and a matter of some difficulty," said the general. "Whom would you send with such a message?"

"Well, I should say some Frenchwoman could do it. There must be one here who is clever enough."

"I know the very one," said I, with enthusiasm. "She is as smart and cunning as they make them."

"Very well," said the general; "that is but one step. Who is to capture them and take the risk of their own heads?"

"D'ri and I could do it alone," was my confident answer.

"Ah, well," said his lordship, as he rose languidly and stood with his back to the fire, "I shall send them where the coast is clear—my word for that. Hang me if I fail to protect them."

"I do not wish to question your honor," said the general, "or violate in any way this atmosphere of fine courtesy; but, sir, I do not know you."

"Permit me to introduce myself," said the Englishman, as he ripped his coat-lining and drew out a folded sheet of purple parchment. "I am Lord Ronley, fifth earl of Pickford, and cousin of his most excellent majesty the king of England; there is the proof."

He tossed the parchment to the table carelessly, resuming his chair.

"Forgive me," said he, as the general took it. "I have little taste for such theatricals. Necessity is my only excuse."

"It is enough," said the other. "I am glad to know you. I hope sometime we shall stop fighting each other—we of the same race and blood. It is unnatural."

"Give me your hand," said the Englishman, with heartier feeling than I had seen him show, as he advanced. "Amen! I say to you."

"Will you write your message? Here are ink and paper," said the general. His lordship sat down at the table and hurriedly wrote these letters:

"Prescott, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1812.
To Sir Charles Graville, The Weirs, above Landsmere, Wrentham, Frontenac County, Canada.

"My Dear Graville: Will you see that the baroness and her two wards, the Misses de Lambert, are conveyed by my coach, on the evening of the 18th inst., to that certain point on the shore pike between Amsturbur and Lakeside known as Bonnet Ridge, there to wait back in the timber for my messenger? Tell them they are to be returned to their home, and give them my very best wishes. Lamson will drive, and let the bearer ride with the others. Very truly yours,
"RONLEY."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Mme. St. Jovite, the bearer, is on her way to my house at Wrentham, Frontenac County, second concession, with a dispatch of urgent character. I shall be greatly favored by all who give her furtherance in this journey. Respectfully,
"RONLEY."

"Colonel of King's Guard."

For fear of a cipher, the general gave tantamount terms for each letter, and his lordship rewrote them.

"I thought the name St. Jovite would be as good as any," he remarked.

The rendezvous was carefully mapped. The guard came, and his lordship rose languidly.

"One thing more," said he. "Let the men go over without arms—if you will be so good."

"I shall consider that," said the general.

"And when shall the messenger start?"

"Within the hour, if possible," my chief answered.

As they went away, the general sat down with me for a moment, to discuss the matter.

CHAPTER XXII.

Herein is the story of the adventures of his lordship's courier, known as Mme. St. Jovite, on and after the night of November 17, 1812, in Upper Canada. This account may be accepted as quite trustworthy, its writer having been known to me these many years, in the which neither I nor any of my friends have had occasion to doubt her veracity. The writer gave more details

than are desirable, but the document is nothing more than a letter to an intimate friend. I remember well she had an eye for color and a taste for description not easy to repress.

When I decided to go it was near midnight. The mission was not all to my taste, but the reward was handsome and the letter of Lord Ronley reassuring. I knew I could do it, and dressed as soon as possible and walked to the Lone Oak, a sergeant escorting. There, as I expected, the big soldier known as D'ri was waiting, his canoe in a wagon that stood near. We all mounted the seat, driving pell-mell on a rough road to Tibbals Point, on the southwest corner of Wolf Island. A hard journey it was, and near two o'clock, I should say, before we put our canoe in the water. Then the man D'ri helped me to an easy seat in the bow and shoved off. A full moon, yellow as gold, hung low in the north-west. The water was calm, and we cut across "the moon way," that funneled off to the shores of Canada.

"It is one ver' gran' night," I said in my dialect of the rude Canuck; for I did not wish him, or any one, to know me. War is war, but, surely, such adventures are not the thing for a woman.

"Yis, mahm," he answered, pushing hard with the paddle. "Yer a friend o' the cap'n, ain't ye—Ray Bell?"

"Ze captain? Ah, oui, m'sieu," I said. "One ver' brave man, ain't it?"

"Yis mahm," said he, soberly and with emphasis. "He's more 'n a dozen brave men, thet 's what he is. He's a joemighty cuss. Ain't nuthin' he can't dew—spryer 'n a painter, stouter 'n a moose, an' treemjenious with a sword."

The moon sank low, peering through distant tree-columns, and went out of



THEY WERE CLOSE UP AND STRIVING FIERCELY AS IF WITH BROADSWORDS.

sight. Long stubs of dead pine loomed in the dim, golden afterglow, their stark limbs arching high in the heavens—like nautilus in a great Gothic window.

"When we git nigh shore over yender," said my companion, "don't believe we better hev a grea' deal 't say. I ain't a-goin' 't be tuk—by a jugful—not if I can help it. Got me 'n a tight place one night here 'n Canada."

"Ah, m'sieu, in Canada! How did you get out of it?" I queried.

"Slipped out," said he, shaking the canoe with suppressed laughter. "Jes' luk a streak o' greased lightning," he added presently.

"The captain he seems ver' anxious for me to mak' great hurry," I remarked.

"No wonder; it's his lady-love he's after—faster 'n a weasel 't see'er," said he, snickering.

"Good-looking?" I queried.

"Han'some es a pictur'," said he, soberly.

In a moment he dragged his paddle, listening.

"The air 's th' shore over yender," he whispered. "Don't say a word now. I'll put ye right on the p'int o' rocks. Creep 'long careful till ye git 't th' road, then turn 't th' left, the cap'n 't' me."

When I stepped ashore my dress caught the gunwale and upset our canoe. The good man rolled noisily into the water, and rose dripping. I tried to help him.

"Don't bother me—none," he whispered testily, as if out of patience, while he righted the canoe.

When at last he was seated again, as I leaned to shove him off, he whispered in a compensating, kindly manner:

"When ye 're goin' ashore, an' they 's somebody 'n the canoe, don't never try 't tek it with ye 'less ye tell 'im yer goin' tew."

There was a deep silence over wood and water, but he went away so stealthily I could not hear the stir of his paddle. I stood watching as he dimmed off in the darkness, going quickly out of sight. Then I crept over the rocks and through a thicket, shivering, for the night had grown chilly.

I snugged my dress on a brier every step, and had to move by inches. After minding along half an hour or so, I came where I could feel a bit of clear earth, and stood there, dancing on my tiptoes, in the dark, to quicken my blood a little. Presently the damp light of dawn came leaking through the tree-tops. I heard a rattling stir in the bare limbs above me. Was it some monster of the woods? Although I have more courage than most women, it startled me, and I stood still.

The light came clearer; there was a rush toward me that shook the boughs. I peered upward. It was only a squirrel, now scratching his ear, as he looked down at me. He braced himself, and seemed to curse me loudly for a spy, trembling with rage and

rushing up and down the branch above me. Then all the curious, inhospitable folk of the timber-land came out upon their towers to denounce.

I made my way over the rustling, brittle leaves, and soon found a trail that led up over high land. I followed it for a matter of some minutes, and came to the road, taking my left-hand way, as they told me. There was no traveler in sight. I walked as fast as I could, passing a village at sunrise, where I asked my way in French at a smithy. Beyond there was a narrow clearing, stumpy and rank with briars, on the up-side of the way. Presently, looking over a level stretch, I could see trees arching the road again, from under which, as I was looking, a squad of cavalry came out in the open. It startled me. I began to think I was trapped. I thought of dodging into the brush. But, no; they had seen me, and I would be a fool now to turn fugitive. I looked about me. Cows were feeding near. I picked up a stick and went deliberately into the bushes, driving one of them to the pike and heading her toward them. They went by at a gallop, never pulling up while in sight of me. Then I passed the cow and went on, stopping an hour later at a lonely log house, where I found French people, and a welcome that included moose meat, a cup of coffee and fried potatoes. Leaving, I rode some miles with a traveling tinker, a voluble, well-meaning youth who took a liking for me, and went far out of his way to help me on. He blushed proudly when, stopping to mend a pot for the cook at a camp of militia, they inquired if I was his wife.

"No; but she may be yet," said he; "who knows?"

I knew it was no good place for me, and felt some relief when the young man did me this honor. From that moment they set me down for a sweet-heart.

"She's too big for you, my boy," said the general, laughing.

"The more the better," said he; "can't have too much of a good wife."

I said little to him as we rode along. He asked for my address, when I left him, and gave me the comforting assurance that he would see me again. I made no answer, leaving him at a turn where, north of us, I could see the white houses of Wrentham. Kingston was hard by, its fort crowning a hill-top by the river.

It was past three by a tower clock at the gate of the Weirs when I got there. A driveway through tall oaks led to the mansion of dark stone. Many acres of park and field and garden were shut in with high walls. I rang a bell at the small gate, and some fellow in livery took my message.

"Wait 'ere, my lass," said he, with an English accent. "I'll go at once to the secretary."

I sat in a rustic chair by the gate-side, waiting for that functionary.

"Ah, come in, come in," said he, coolly, as he opened the gate a little.

He said nothing more, and I followed him—an oddish man with gray eyes and hair and side-whiskers, and neatly dressed, his head covered to the ears with a high hat, tilted backward. We took a stone path, and soon entered a rear door.

"She may sit in the servants' hall," said he to one of the maids.

They took my shawl, as he went away, and showed me to a room where, evidently, the servants did their eating. They were inquisitive, those kitchen maids, and now and then I was rather put to it for a wise reply. I said as little as might be, using the dialect, long familiar to me, of the French Canadian. My bonnet amused them. It was none too new or fashionable, and I did not remove it.

"Afraid we'll steal it," I heard one of them whisper in the next room. Then there was a loud laugh.

They gave me a French paper. I read every line of it, and sat looking out of a window at the tall trees, at servants who passed to and fro, at his lordship's horses, led up and down for exercise in the stable-yard, at the twilight glooming the last pictures of a long day until they were all smudged with darkness. Then candle-light, a crying supper hour with maids and cooks and grooms and footmen at the big table, English, every one of them, and set up with haughty curiosity. I would not go to the table, and had a cup of tea and a biscuit there in my corner. A big butler walked in hurriedly awhile after seven. He looked down at me as if I were the dirt of the gutter.

"They're waitin'," said he, curtly. "An' Sir Charles would like to know if ye would care for a humbreller?"

"Ah, m'sieu! he rains?" I inquired.

"No, num."

"Ah! he is going to rain, maybe?"

He made no answer, but turned quickly and went to a near closet, from which he brought a faded umbrella.

"There," said he, as he led me to the front door, "see that you send it back."

On the porch were the secretary and the ladies—three of them.

"Ciel! what is it?" one of them whispered as I came out.

The post-lights were shining in their faces, and lovelier I never saw than those of the demoiselles. They stepped lightly to the coach, and the secretary asked if I would go in with them.

"No, m'sieu," was my answer, "I sit by ze drivaire."

"Come in here, you silly goose," said one of the ladies in French, recognizing my nationality.

"Grand merci!" I said, taking my seat by the driver; and then we were off, with as lively a team as ever carried me, our lights flashing on the tree trunks. We had been riding more than two hours when we stopped for water at a spring-tub under a hill. They gave me a cup, and, for the

ladies, I brought each a bumper of the cool, trickling flood.

"Id, my tall woman," said one of them, presently, "my boot is untied."

Her dainty foot came out of the coach under ruffles of silk. I hesitated, for I was not accustomed to that sort of service.

"Lambine!" she exclaimed. "Make haste, will you?" her foot moving impatiently.

My fingers got numb in the cold air, and I must have been very awkward, for presently she boxed my ears and drew her foot away.

"Dieu!" said she. "Tell him to drive on."

I got to my seat quickly, confident that nature had not intended me for a lady's-maid. Awhile later we heard the call of a picket far ahead, but saw no camp. A horseman—I thought him a cavalry officer—passed us, flashing in our faces the light of a dark lantern, but said nothing. It must have been near midnight when, as we were going slowly through deep sand, I heard the clang of a cowbell in the near darkness. Another sounded quickly a bit farther on. The driver gave no heed to it, although I recognized the signal, and knew something would happen shortly. We had come into the double dark of the timber when, suddenly, our horses reared, snorting, and stopped. The driver felt for his big pistol, but not in the right place: for two hours or more it had been stowed away in the deep pocket of my gown. Not a word was spoken. By the dim light of the lanterns we could see men all about us with pikes looming in the dark. For a breath or two there was perfect silence; then the driver rose quickly and shouted: "Who are you?"

"Frien's o' these 'ere women," said one I recognized as the corporal D'ri.

He spoke in a low tone as he opened the door.

"Grace au ciel!" I heard one of the young ladies saying. "It is D'ri—dear old fellow!"

Then all hurried out of the coach and kissed him.

"The captain—is he not here?" said one of them in French. But D'ri did not understand them and made no answer.

"Out wi' the lights, an' be still," said D'ri, quickly, and the lights were out as soon as the words. "Jones, you tie up a front leg o' one o' them hosses. Git back in the brush, ladies. Five on 'em, boys. Now up with the pike wall!"

From far back in the road had come again the clang of the cow-bell. I remember hearing five strokes and then a loud rattle. In a twinkling I was off the seat and beside the ladies.

"Take hold of my dress," I whispered quickly, "and follow me."

I led them off in the brush, and stopped. We could hear the move and rattle of cavalry in the near road. Then presently the swish of steel, the leap and tumble of horses, the shouting of men. My companions were of the right stuff; they stood shivering, but held their peace. Out by the road lights were flashing, and now we heard pistols and the sound of a mighty scuffle. I could stay there in the dark no longer.

"Wait here and be silent," I said, and ran "like a madwoman," as they told me long after, for the flickering lights.

There a squad of cavalry was shut in by the pikes. Two troopers had broken through the near line. One had fallen, badly hurt; the other was eager to saber with the man D'ri. They were close up and striving fiercely, as if with broadswords. I caught up the weapon of the injured man, for I saw the Yankee would get the worst of it. The Britisher had great power and a saber quick as a cat's paw. I could see the corporal was stronger, but not so quick and skillful.

[To Be Continued.]

He Was Ready.

"At a certain Swiss hotel," said an American tourist, "when I got ready to go I tipped everybody who had waited on me to the slightest extent and was ready to drive off when an individual appeared and asked me if I had forgotten his existence."

"And what did you do for me?" I asked.

"I am the undertaker in the canton," he replied.

"But, thank heaven, I have not needed your services."

"That is not my fault, monsieur. For two weeks I have been ready to patch up your mangled remains and send them on to your friends with my condolence and yet you have refused to go up on the mountain and meet with a fall. It is not for what I have done, but for what I should like to have done."

—Chicago Daily News.

Same in the End.

Col. Robert A. Pinkerton was talking about old times in Chicago. "I used to know a man there who was an ardent gambler," he said. "He lost his week's wages regularly in 'Dinner Pail Hankins' game. One Saturday evening the man started home via the gambling house, as usual. A spasm of reform had struck Chicago, and the place had been pulled. The man tried to enter the door, but failed. He walked into the street and gazed up inquiringly at the closed windows. Then he walked back to the door, tried it again, but it would not open, so he drew his pay envelope from his pocket, shoved it under the door, and walked calmly down the street."

—Detroit Journal.

Had Sturred Her Looks.

There was a young man who once went to a dinner party, where he was seated between a noted beauty and a noted poetess. Looking to right and left, he said, naturally enough: "Am I not lucky to be placed between beauty and talent?" The poetess did not like the young man's remark, and she said, haughtily: "Not so very lucky, for you possess neither the one nor the other."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BETSY AT THE ZOO.

She Has a Pleasant Visit with the Big Black Bear and Promises to Come Again.

Little Betsy stood beside her nurse, watching the big black bear. There were lots of boys and girls in front of his cage, and from the way the grown people laughed and stole the children's peanuts to throw at Bruin Betsy thought to herself: "I believe they like the big black bear, too." But when she saw them teasing him, she called out: "Poor black bear, how sorry I am for you."

Just then he began to talk to her. "Hello, little girl in the pink dress. Why don't you laugh when I beg for peanuts? The others do every time I catch one in my mouth. Come on in here and sit on this tree they put in here for me to climb on. I won't hurt you. You can see me lots better where there are no bad boys to crowd against you and push you out of the way. Are you afraid?"

Betsy looked around at nurse, but she was talking to a man and eating the peanuts they had bought for the bear. All the rest of the people were laughing at poor Bruin who was trying to get a peanut that had fallen outside the bars of his cage. No one seemed to have heard the bear's talk but Betsy. Just



"I WOULD LIKE TO HUG YOU."

then he got up and danced around on his hind legs, making cute little bows to her. All the people outside laughed and said: "How funny he is. Ha, ha!"

"Let's fool him and throw him a peanut shell without any peanut," said a bad little boy. And then when the bear stood up and opened his mouth and snapped his big white teeth on the empty peanut shell, they all laughed: "Ha! ha! ha!"

That is, all except Betsy, who felt very, very sorry for the bear. He walked around the cage and talked to her, while all the people outside, who didn't know it was bear-talk, said to one another: "Oh, hear him growl. He's angry because we fooled him." But the bear was telling Betsy how unhappy he was, in having to live in a cage and beg for peanuts all day.

"I used to live in the lovely, green woods, where I ate berries and sometimes honey, when I could find a beehive. Now, when I want to go to sleep the bad boys throw sticks at me and wake me up. They have whole bags of peanuts, and they make me stand up and beg for every one. You're the only little girl that ever said she was sorry for me. Do you know, I would like to hug you."

At that Betsy got frightened, for she remembered Uncle Jack telling about a bear that killed a man by just hugging him.

So she said: "Kind black bear, goodbye. I'll come again and bring you a whole bag of peanuts, and you won't have to beg for a single one. I never knew a bear could be so unhappy."

Just then Nurse turned around and took Betsy by the arm and they went away with a man in an automobile for a ride around the island.—Nan E. Shields, in Detroit Free Press.

A Camel's Stomach.

The stomach of a camel is divided into no less than four compartments, and the walls of one of these are lined with large cells, every one of which can be opened and closed at will by means of powerful muscles.

Now, when a camel drinks it drinks a very great deal. Indeed, it goes drinking on for such a very long time that really you would think that it never meant to leave off. But the fact is that it is not only satisfying its thirst, but is filling up its cistern as well. One after another the cells in its stomach are filled with water, and as soon as each is quite full it is tightly closed. Then, you see, when the animal becomes thirsty, a few hours later, all that it has to do is to open one of the cells and allow the water to flow out. Next day it opens one or two more cells, and so it goes on day after day until the whole supply is exhausted. In this curious way a camel can live five or even six days without drinking at all, and so is able to travel quite easily through the desert, where the wells are often hundreds of miles apart.

The Introduction.

Margaret is a well brought up little girl, who has some knowledge of etiquette. She was taken to the country to a house where there was a large dog.

"Don't go near the dog, Margaret," said her mother; "he doesn't know you and he might bite."

But that did not suit Margaret, and she knew how to arrange matters. Going to the dog she made a little courtesy, such as she had been taught to make at dancing school, and said politely:

"Foggie, I am Margaret Brown." Then the introduction having been made and the dog having no excuse for not knowing her, Margaret walked up and patted him, while he wagged his tail with much graciousness.—Detroit Free Press.

TRAPPING A RHINOCEROS.

Story of a Traveler of How the Big Beast Was Captured and Brought to Hamburg.

A traveler with three Dutch hunters had some exciting adventures in the Transvaal country, a few months ago, in attempting to capture a rhinoceros.

They came upon a big two-horned fellow suddenly one morning, and had to climb a tree to escape his horns. The animal made for the tent of the party, a short distance away, but a system of simple defense, of wire brush, foiled him, and he made off.

A pit was dug in the swamp, and a nice fat native, which is calculated to make almost any rhinoceros hungry, sent out to decoy the prey. Soon after they heard the shrill notes of the so-called rhinoceros bird, which is invariably found in the company of the beast. It is asserted that the bird constitutes himself the sentinel of the lumbering behemoth, and that its cries are uttered to warn him that danger is near.

"The native came through the clearing with the old fellow in tow, having had about 30 feet the start," says the traveler in telling the story to the Philadelphia Press, "and when the two passed our mound he had lost five feet of that although running like greased lightning. The rhinoceros was a big one, unusually black, and ran with his snout down and tail erect."

"We cheered the native to encourage him, and away the two went up the trail we had tampered with. Had the race been ten rods longer the native would have had to leave the path to avoid death. As he neared the pit he ran along the right-hand edge of it, while the rhinoceros thundered along the center. He was within a dozen feet of the heels of the runner when his feet let go of solid earth and pitched him head first into the pit."

"We heard him grunt from where we stood, and it was plain that his tumble had knocked the breath out of him. As he struck he rolled over on his right side, and when we reached the pit he was helpless. When he got it through his thick head that he had been fooled, he was the maddest beast in all Africa, but it was too late for action."

"We had come prepared for just such a job as we now had on hand. The monster must be got aboard the barge, but we were in no hurry to begin. We got our ropes and chains ashore, drove stout stakes where they would be wanted, and moved the barge to the lower end of the bluff."

"By this time it was dark, and we tied the old fellow's legs together and left him. After breakfast next morning we began work. We first hobbled our prisoner, and then hoisted him out of the pit. The first thing he did was to make a rush, but it was a failure."

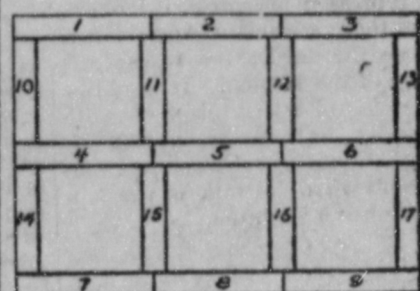
"We got purchase tackles on him, and led them away to trees and stakes, and by these means we checked him up, or warped him along as we willed. All we had to do was to keep clear of his wicked horns. By noon we had him aboard the barge, one-half of which was given up to him."

"We had managed his capture without inflicting an injury. He was landed in Hamburg without a piece of skin missing. His age was estimated at 30 years when captured and he was considered good for 50 or 60 years more."

A CLEVER TRICK PUZZLE.

How Bits of Cardboard Can Be So Manipulated as to Do Surprising Things.

To perform this, you will need only a piece of paper, or cardboard, and scissors. Cut out 17 slips, three inches long by one-quarter of an inch wide, and place them on a table so as to form six perfect squares, as shown in the illustration, though of course the slips are not to be numbered. We show them numbered to aid you in the solution.



SLIPS LAID OUT FOR THE TRICK.

tion. Some of the strips will slightly overlap others.

The puzzle is to take away five slips, and have three perfect squares left.

In a company of boys and girls a prize may be offered for the quickest solution. They may all look at the one figure as

Berea Teachers Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
FOR PUBLICATION TO
C. D. LEWIS, BERE, KY.

DISPUTANTA, Ky., Oct. 12, 1905.
Dear B. T. C. Members:

I guess I had better write before my school closes or I won't have anything to write. I have enjoyed the letters of the B. T. C. very much; they have been a treat to me. I am holding good attendance and we are enjoying our work just as well as at first. I have not had the blues yet and I don't think any of my pupils have. I have kept them busy and they have kept me busy and school seems to be new every morning. I must boast of my pupils being lively and energetic and always ready to do anything I ask of them.

We had a box supper Saturday night to raise money for a Christmas tree. On account of the rain there were only ten boxes but these brought such enormous prices I think we shall have enough to make an excellent tree. We also have a choice selection of Christmas recitations and dialogues which we aim to have with our Christmas tree on Christmas Day. I hope if there is any teacher who is discouraged and thinks to himself that he has chosen a disagreeable profession that he will cheer up, and think again that in anything there is labor and responsibility and there is not any soft snap worth the having. Let's all go into the field to advance education and prepare ourselves every day to do better work than we did the previous day and make some little part in this great world better because of our living in it.

With best wishes to B. T. C. members,
Yours truly,
SHERMAN CHASTEN.

Fourth Pastors' Sunday-School Institute.

The Fourth Pastors' Sunday-School Institute will be held at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 31, and February 1, 2, 1906.

In 1902 there was started in the City of Louisville, one of the most notable Sunday-School movements of modern times, a movement that has attracted attention all over America, viz: A Pastors' Sunday-School Institute. For four days each year under the leadership of Sunday-School experts, we have discussed the work of the Sunday-School from the standpoint of the pastor's relation to it, and his consequent duties.

January 30th, next, we are to begin the Fourth Annual Session, and it bids fair to eclipse all previous ones. We have secured for the faculty this year, five of the choicest Sunday-School leaders of America—Mr. Marion Lawrence, International General Secretary, and America's greatest all-around Sunday-School man; Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the originators of the International Lessons, and a recognized leader in teacher training and pastoral leadership for the Sunday-School; Hon. P. H. Bristow, of Washington, D. C., Superintendent of a Sunday-School of over 2,000 and a recognized leader in Sunday-School work; Dr. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, Editor of the Sunday-School literature of the Southern Baptist Church, and an eloquent speaker; Mr. N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C., President of his State Association, and now being considered for the International work.

For program and full particulars, address E. A. Fox, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

"When I was a boy," said the rather vain person, "everybody said I was going to be President of the United States."

"Yes," answered the seasoned politician. "Your case simply illustrates my argument that it isn't safe to start a boom too far ahead of election."—Washington Star.

Nothing worries worry worse than work.

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"I have had pneumonia three times, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has brought me safely through each time. I have just recovered from my last attack, aged sixty-seven. No wonder I praise it."—E. V. Higgins, Stevens Point, Wis.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARSAPILLA,
PILLS,
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

Jacob H. Schiff.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker who as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society testified regarding its operations before the Armstrong investigating committee, recently received a decoration from the emperor of Japan. In recognition of his services in connection with the donation of the Japanese war loans the mikado conferred upon Mr. Schiff the order of the sanctified treasurer of the second class. There are eight classes in the order, and that awarded Mr. Schiff is the highest that may be conferred upon a person not a native of Japan. Mr. Schiff is regarded as one of the ablest financiers of his time, and his wealth is estimated at over \$50,000,000. His philanthropy has won him the title of "the Montefiore of New York." Mr. Schiff was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1847 and came to the United States at eighteen years of age.



Robert H. McCurdy.

Robert H. McCurdy, who testified before the life insurance investigating committee of the New York legislature, is the son of the president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, Richard H. McCurdy, and is forty-five years of age. He graduated from college in 1881 and after six months



spent in travel entered the office of Charles H. Raymond, general agent for the Mutual in the metropolitan district. During his first year he received a salary of \$1,000. His yearly revenues increased until in 1896 his income was \$127,526. He is now general manager of the company. His father, as its president, receives \$150,000 per year.

Big Oregon Trees.

The forest wealth of Oregon is of vast extent. Among the larger species of trees is the giant tideland spruce, which grows to marvelous proportions.



In many instances assuming a diameter of twenty feet and rising hundreds of feet in height. Sometimes the hollows at the foot of the trees are such that a cart can be driven through them.

Professor George H. Darwin.

Professor George Howard Darwin, a son of the great naturalist, the late Charles Darwin, has recently reviewed the attitude of the scientific world of today toward his father's theories. He says that some of the positions his sire assumed are not borne out by later researches. The elder Darwin devoted himself to study as to the origin of life on our planet and its progressive development under the conditions of what has been termed "evolution." The younger Darwin goes farther back than his renowned parent, for he has made a special study of the origin of the planet itself and of its satellite, the moon. He is an astronomer, has been Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge university since 1883 and was born at Down, Kent, in 1845. He can add a long list of degrees after his name and has written several works of a learned nature.



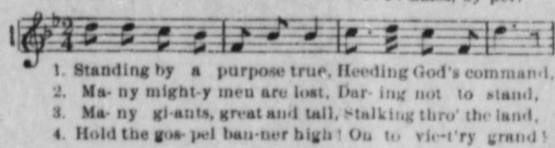
GOOD SONGS.

Learn them for your school exhibition at the close of the term.

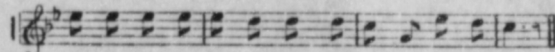
DARE TO BE A DANIEL.

P. P. B.

P. P. BLISS, by per.

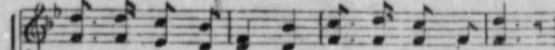


1. Standing by a purpose true, Heeding God's command,
2. Many might-y men are lost, Dar-ing not to stand,
3. Many gi-ants, great and tall, Stalk-ing thro' the land,
4. Hold the gos-pel ban-ner high! On to vic-tory grand!

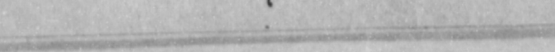
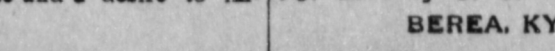
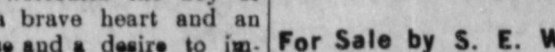
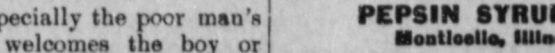
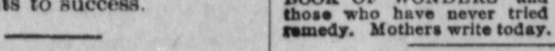
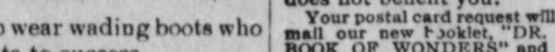
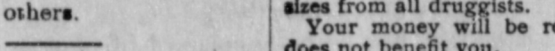
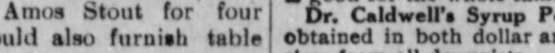
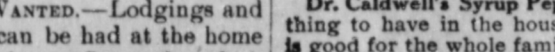
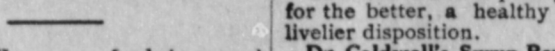
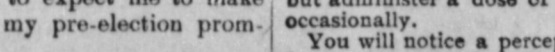
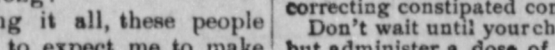
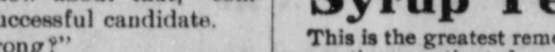
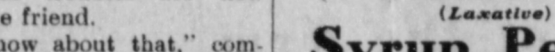
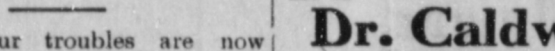
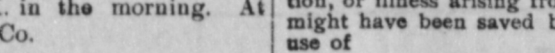
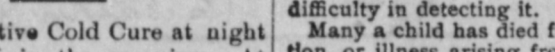
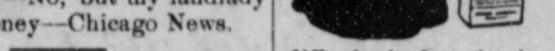
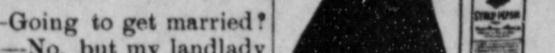
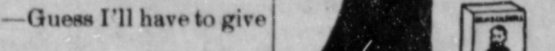
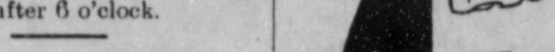
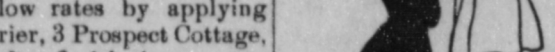
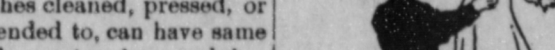
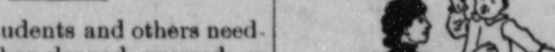
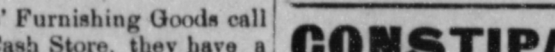
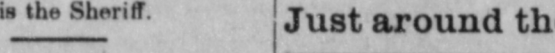
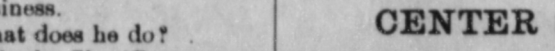
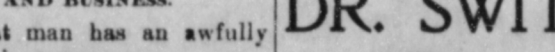
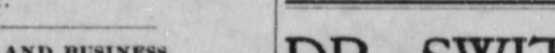
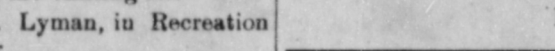
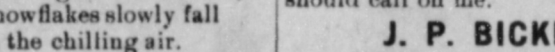
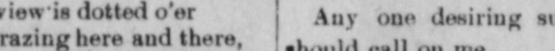
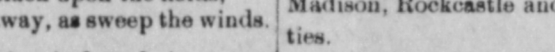
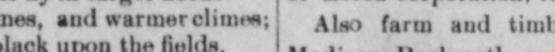
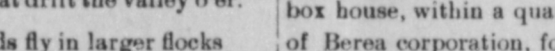
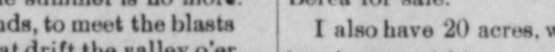
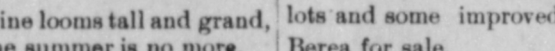
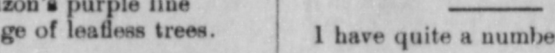
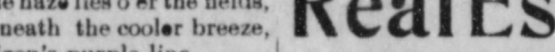
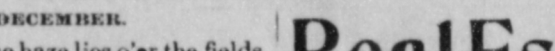
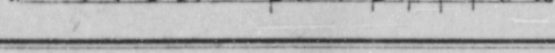
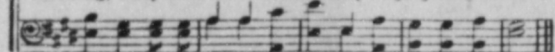
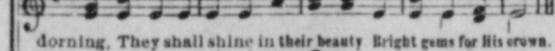
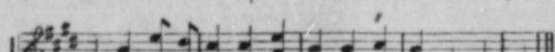
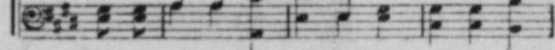
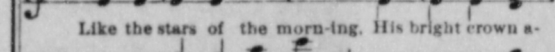
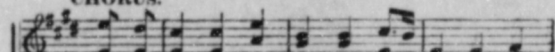
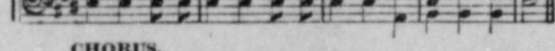
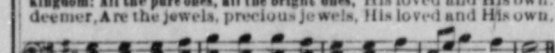
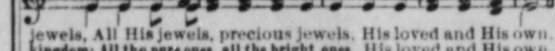
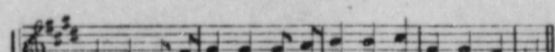
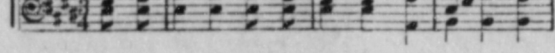
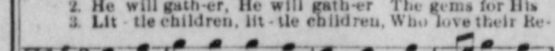
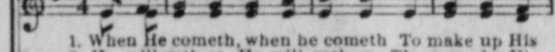
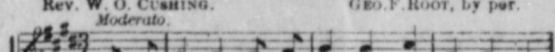
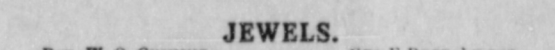
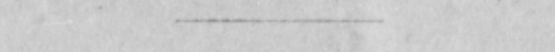
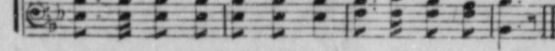
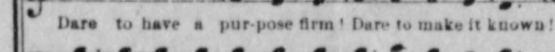
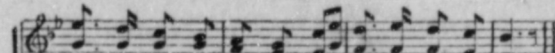
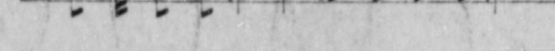
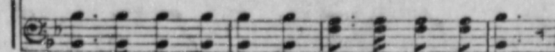


Hon-or them, the faith-ful few! All hail to Daniel's Band! Who for God had been a host, By joining Daniel's Band, Head-long to the earth would fall, If met by Daniel's Band, Sa-tan and his host de-fy, And shoot for Daniel's Band.

CHORUS.



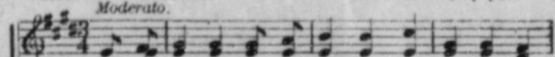
Dare to be a Dan-i-el, Dare to stand a-lone!



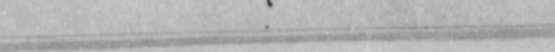
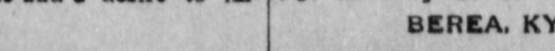
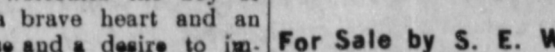
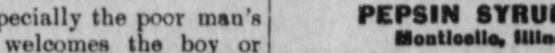
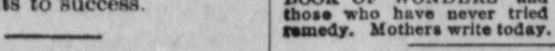
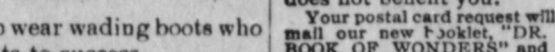
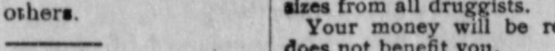
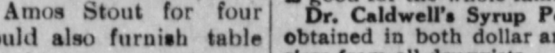
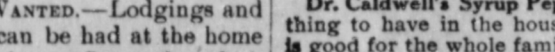
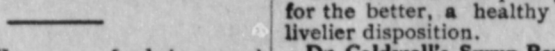
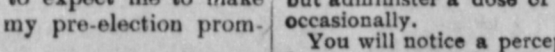
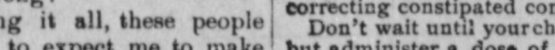
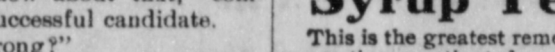
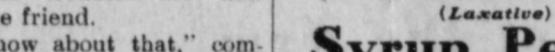
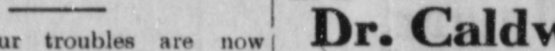
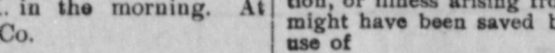
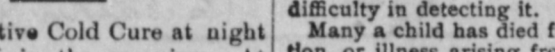
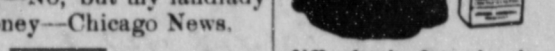
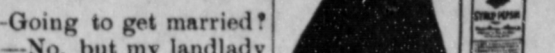
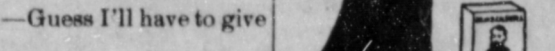
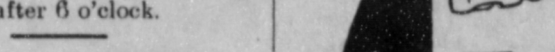
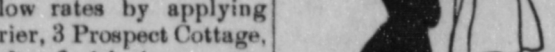
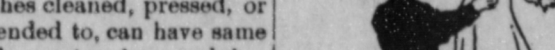
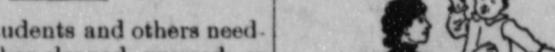
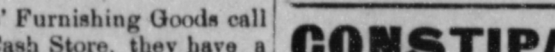
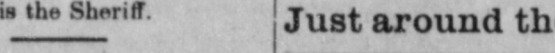
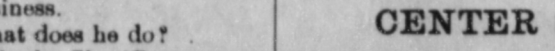
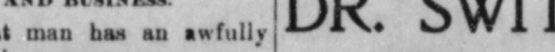
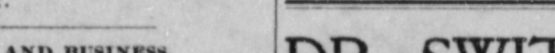
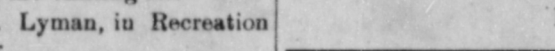
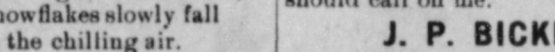
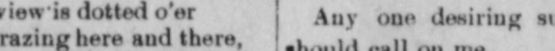
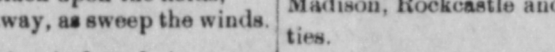
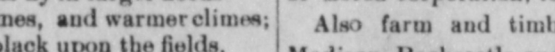
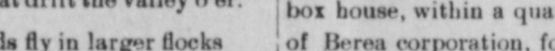
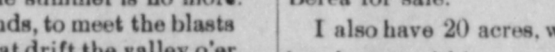
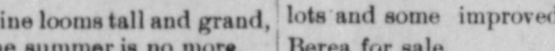
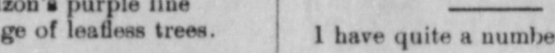
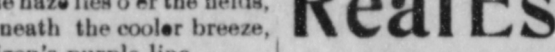
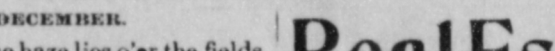
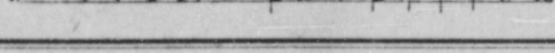
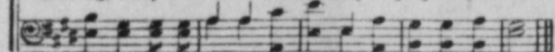
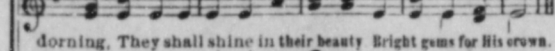
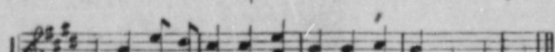
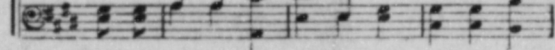
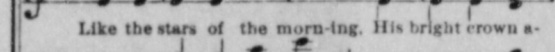
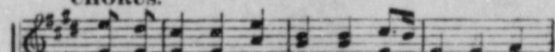
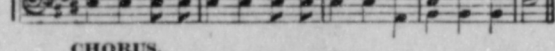
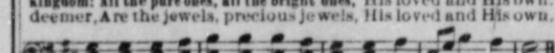
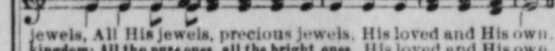
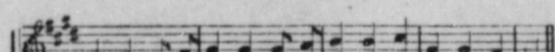
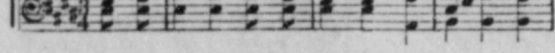
JEWELS.

Rev. W. O. CURRIE.

Geo. F. Root, by per.



1. When he cometh, when he cometh To make up His
2. He will gath-er, He will gath-er The gems for His
3. Lit-tle children, lit-tle children, Who love their Re-



RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

The way a man spends the unoccupied hour tells what his taste is.—Rev. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

Courage.

There never was an ideal man who was not courageous. Life is a ceaseless conflict, and without courage no one can live a manly life.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver.

Good Deeds.

Let us learn a lesson from Christ's heroic conduct. Let us never hesitate to perform a good deed, even though we foresee that it will involve us in suffering and humiliation.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

Parents and Children.

Responsibility brings strength. Every day thank God for your children. Keep young with them. Be interested in their studies. So shall they achieve the ambitions that you have missed.—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Double Environment.

Man finds himself in the midst of a double environment of good and evil and subjected to limitations. Yet who can say how far he can go beyond apparent limits? The ideal we have today is not the ideal of yesterday.—Rev. S. Kirk, Independent, Des Moines, Ia.

Truth and Peace.

Peace is the condition of the discovery of all truth, of the mastery of all power and of the possession of all happiness. The man who wishes to discover truth must be quiet. Peace is not to be discovered by the use of narcotics. You can narcotize not only your body, but your brain, your heart, your soul, but this is not the way to peace.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

A Supreme Need.

One supreme need of our lives is new strength for old burdens. It is difficult to go on with the old work with enthusiasm after the novelty has worn off, when the glamour has disappeared and when the round of the days is one eternal treadmill. But the old work must be done. The old burdens must be borne. We must bend over the same old ledger, try to please the same old cranky customers. We must plunge again into the merciless stream of competition in traffic and trade. We must face tomorrow the problem of trying to make ends meet. We cannot escape it.—Rev. Potemus H. Swift, Methodist, Chicago.

Value of Young Men.

The hope of the world centers in the young man. It is recognized as true that the destiny of any nation at any given time depends upon the opinions of the young men who are under twenty-five years of age. If the curses that blight our land are to be removed, if great, pressing problems are to be solved, if intemperance and its related vices are to be banished, then a generation of sober, industrious and virtuous young men must be raised up to accomplish this task. What causes alarm at present is the fact that drunkenness, licentiousness, idleness and the gambling spirit are demons that are wrecking the young manhood of our nation.—Rev. Orrin R. Jenks, Christian Church, Chicago.

Character in Spending.

Money is a power placed in the hands of the individual for the purpose of doing good, but with that power comes a great responsibility. Men of great wealth are in danger of becoming self-centered. We may possess wealth without being harmed morally when the wealth which has been given into our charge is used for the benefit of others. But when we use wealth to gratify our own selfish desires our spiritual outlook becomes more narrow. The character of a man can be judged by the way he spends his money, and the possession of money affords an opportunity for the development of character. The miser hoards his wealth, the spendthrift squanders it, but the true servant uses it in a way beneficial to his fellowmen. Men become the slaves of money, living for it and controlled by it. We should avoid this fault by making a heavenly use of the mammon of wealth, so using money that the life to come may be made richer and the present life may be made better by its use.—Rev. T. C. Lawrence, Baptist, Cleveland, O.

A Man's Worth.

It is rather a dubious commentary on our current ways of thinking and estimating that when we ask how much a man is worth we are not thinking about his own worth at all, but about the worth of the things that he lugs around with him. Yet by the Bible standard the worth of a man is not calculated by the number of his things, but by the amount of his ability to get along without things—that is, by the amount of his internal endowment. I remember with a sadness that has continued to this hour the last interview I had with an old friend many years ago whose millions ran up into three figures and whose life, and a long life at that, had been spent in the steady pursuit of dollars. With tears coursing down his pallid cheeks he said to me, "And what have I now to show for it all?" The horror of it was unspeakable. He was not a bad man. He was not addicted to vices of any kind. He was no thief, and his money, it is said, was all of it honest money. But his soul was empty—a clean soul perhaps, but nothing in it. In his soul was no music, but the echo of the days that were gone. He had few friends with whom he could confer or commune, and he couldn't commune with himself. There was desperately little to commune with. His estate was worth a great deal, but he himself was worth very little. While outwardly a multimillionaire, inwardly he was insolvent.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

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Aerial Navigation.

To the public generally it has not seemed that recent experience has tended to increase confidence in an early solution of the problem of aerial navigation. Certain types of airships have made short flights under especially favorable conditions, but none has so conducted itself as to create a strong belief that it could be moved and controlled at all times at the will of the navigator. And most of them have shown a discouraging inclination to "take a tumble," says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, and come to earth with disconcerting abruptness. Yet faith in the practicability of aerial navigation has not been lost. And some shrewd and hard-headed men are interested in efforts to construct a successful airship. One of these enterprises is in charge of a company which includes in its membership a number of wealthy and prominent men whose excellent judgment and high intelligence are attested by the successful management of large undertakings. It is interesting to note that several of these gentlemen are also connected with automobile manufacturing, and they seem to connect the speed at which the motors can be made to go with the possibilities of flying. At all events, they are giving deep study to the project, and are thoroughly convinced that a way of navigating the air will yet be found. The members of this flying machine company or club are also moved by patriotic considerations. They want America to have the honor of producing a safe and practicable airship. The fact that one of the men largely interested is a resident of its city moves the Hartford Times to some comment on the situation, in the course of which it says: "Our mechanics have led the world in solving so many other problems as to lead us to hope that they will successfully attack and master this one also." American inventiveness and enterprise have accomplished so much that it would not be surprising if they were to score yet another and one of the greatest of triumphs by furnishing the world with the means of flying through the air.

New Yorkers are still gasping over a nonchalant remark recently made by John W. Gates while testifying in court regarding a property in which he was interested. "How much money did you and your associates really put into this venture?" queried a lawyer for the plaintiff. "Somewhere between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000," replied the witness to the amazed court, jurors and auditors. "But surely you can remember nearer the exact amount?" "No," yawned Mr. Gates wearily; "any sum that I might name would probably be several million dollars out of the way."

According to a Washington account, the appearance of Secretary Taft in Hong-Kong in search of a chair struck terror into the hearts of the chair coolies. Mr. Taft is a heavy weight in the strictest sense of the term, and the sedan chairs are not built for such bulky men. It is said that his first day he succeeded in breaking the poles of three or four chairs, and thus having become known to a majority of the chair bearers, they endeavored to escape when the secretary showed a disposition to go anywhere.

"I do not believe in sandwiching courtship with religion," said the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New York recently. "No man can hold a hymn book with a charming young woman and pay attention to what the minister is saying." He advocates separate churches for the two sexes.

An Ohio man offered to stand barefooted on a 300-pound cake of ice until it is melted in case Herrick was reelected governor. He didn't get cold feet.

Fifteen million lights are used to illuminate New York, and yet in some respects darkest Africa is not so great a field for missionary work.

A Cleveland woman put a love potion in coffee to win a man. Probably good coffee alone would have been more effective.

RUSSIAN GHOST STORIES.

Murder Revealed by Spirit Visitation and a Strange Warning of Death.

In a certain town in the province of Minsk, West Russia, a peasant suddenly disappeared. He was last seen alive leaving the church and going home to his sister, with whom he lived, relates an exchange.

One day, in a dream, his sister saw her brother. He looked pale, his eyes were closed, and his legs were broken. He told her that he had been murdered by her husband and his brothers. He mentioned the exact date and place of the deed, and added that his body was put into a sack and thrown into the river. He wanted her to find his body and have it buried in the family grave.

The dream was repeated several times, and at last the sister sought the advice of her aged father-in-law. He told her that it would be difficult to find the body, and if the culprits were brought to justice her children would be left orphans; so, after consideration, the sister gave the matter up.

But her brother's spirit would not rest, and appeared in a dream in the above manner to a friend of his. Soon the news spread to the local authorities, who took the matter up. The river was searched, and the body was found in the exact spot indicated.

This discovery had such an effect on the murderers that they at once confessed. They gave all details of the crime—how, after service, they took him to a mill where they all dined, and on leaving for home they attacked their victim. Finding that the sack was too small, they cut off the legs, tied a stone to his neck, and threw him in the river. The above is certified to be perfectly accurate by the local authorities.

A Russian paper relates the following as having occurred in an officer's family at the time of an outbreak of cholera. The eldest son was in an office in a town nearly 200 miles from his home.

One morning the family were visited by an undertaker, who said he had received orders from a person, whom he described, to make a coffin for their eldest son. The father replied that the son was far away, and that all the family were alive and well.

Directly afterward a message came that the eldest son had died of cholera at the same time that his exact similitude had been seen by the undertaker.

HOW TO FIND BEE TREE.

Hunters Have a Simple Method Which Is Almost Invariably Successful.

Some bee hunters simply put out a bit of honeycomb, or even trickles of honey on a clean chip, never resorting to the pungency of scorched wax. And these are apt to mark their bees with sprinkles of flour in order to trace their flight. Whatever the bait, says the Country Calendar, it is set on a stump, or stone, or fallen tree, in some open glade of deep woods. As certainly as the woods hold even one bee tree, there will soon be a dozen bees sucking with all their might. The bee hunter, stock still, watches them narrowly, aiming always to sprinkle those that come first, since he knows they are from the nearest swarm.

Commonly he follows the earliest bee at its first rise. If he loses it he goes back for another. He may wait to see half a dozen take flight from their lines, making up his mind as to the bee tree's probable direction. If all of them take one course he has plain sailing—it is only a matter of following that course, keeping his eyes and ears the while very wide open. If there are crosswinds, bees scattering in all directions, the thing to do is to follow the best marked line home, if possible in the wake of a laden bee, and put out fresh bait for the others upon another day.

Following a laden bee is not so easy. The spiral rise is confusing—but a master bee-hunter is apt to be hawk-eyed. He watches the black mounting speck until it strikes line, then runs along its line, knowing well it will go straight to within a few feet of the hive. At the home portal there may be a slight swerve, even a lighting upon twigs or the trunk itself before crawling in home. The entrance may be a knothole, or an innocent looking crack or seam. Whatever it is, it is apt to show a faint yellow-brown stain, got from the passing in and out of so many bees, wax and honey laden.

Had Sailed on Soup.

An old captain and his mate, feeling hungry, the other afternoon went into a restaurant on the water front and ordered dinner. The waiter, with considerable flourish, placed a plate of thin, watery looking liquid before each of them.

"Say, young fellow, what's this stuff?" shouted the captain, gazing in amazement at the concoction under his nose.

"Soup, sir," replied the waiter. "Soup?" shouted the old sea dog. "Soup! Bill!" (turning to the mate), "Just think of that! Here you and me have been sailing on soup all our lives and never known it till now."—Washington Life.

Expert Testimony.

Higgins—Do you know anything about young Borrow's ability as a book-keeper?

Diggsby—Sure thing. I loaned him a copy of Shakespeare more than a year ago and he has kept it ever since.—Chicago Daily News.

Are They All Here?

Bacon—The lyre used to be very common in Europe, but now they say you can't find any of them there.

Egbert—Yes; I believe our emigration laws have been altogether too lax. —Yonkers Statesman.

Industrial Corporations Have Reached Safety Line

By SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
Well-Known Corporation Lawyer.



We have reached the line of safety in corporate combinations. The working out of these great industrial combinations in the United States has clearly shown the professional financier what the extreme frontiers of his powers are in that direction. Corporations have become too vast, too clumsy, too remote from the original guiding hands and controlling brains for continued success in the competition with individual effort.

In my judgment the very big industrial corporations will gradually grow weaker, will fall into what might be called a state of senility. They contain the elements of their own destruction. That much, at least, is plain.

I refer to those in which the element of individuality is disappearing, which applies to most of them. There are some where the element of individual interest is retained. In those cases their power will increase, but they are few in number. I know of only three such cases in which combination has been a great benefit and has served merely to accentuate the great ability and resourcefulness of the guiding spirits.

So long as the men who created and shaped these original establishments—the men responsible for their success and familiar with their working—so long as these men retained the ownership by reason of their stock holdings, this centralization of business was on a sound and permanent basis.

But matters did not stop there. The bankers gradually began to be interested. They offered some of the new securities for sale and found them to be profitable. Presently the public began to take the securities in immense quantities. Then a fatal tendency developed. Manufacturers could not resist the temptation to sell their securities at handsome prices. They sold their holdings to the public. The public became the owners of the corporations. The men who had created the business withdrew.

This is, in a rough, round way, the real explanation of the weakness and temporary character of our great industrial stock companies. With the original personal force, personal incentive and personal experience eliminated from their various establishments they cannot compete with individual enterprise based upon real and not fictitious capitalization.

Stockholders want their dividends. The stockholders want to see the market values of their securities held up. If the president dares to follow what he knows to be a prudent, necessary course, if the dividends are cut or passed—even for the purpose of securing greater returns in the future; a movement of the stockholders may presently overthrow him from his place. This is one of the unfortunate conditions surrounding and often controlling the management of our overgrown industrial systems.

A Woman President a Possibility

By MRS. ALICE PARKER LESSER,
Lawyer.

If I had to answer categorically the question, "Would a woman make a good president?" I should be obliged to say No, with the qualification that the comparison is with the kind of men whom we have chosen for the office in this country. But why would not woman make a good president? That is the important corollary of the answer that she would not. It is because woman by nature is unfitted for great administrative and executive responsibility. Obviously not, since the world's history furnishes illustrious examples of the contrary.

A woman to-day would not make a good president for the identical reason that no man would make a good president who has been deprived, as woman has been and for as long as woman has been, of practically all participation in political life and all political responsibility.

Will there be women who will make good presidents? That is another question, and one to which I give the ready answer, Yes. Woman's political capacity may be denied at the present time, but her capability is undoubted. There are many administrative functions in political life which she would perform far better than man; there are none which, as president of the United States, she would not perform as well, given the experience and practice which men enjoy.

I do not mean by this that the time will come when there will be so many women fitted for the office of president as there are men, but I believe that the exceptional woman of the future will compare favorably with the exceptional man, and I believe that the average woman of the future will be as competent to exercise all the rights and duties of average citizenship as the average man.

There are certain executive duties which, it may be granted, will always be more appropriately performed by man, but there are other administrative duties for which I believe woman better fitted than man. Why not a man and a woman president?

Alice Parker Lesser

The Power of the Few

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

expression in voice and deed to the thoughts and ideas of a people, a race or an age.

The work of society is shaped and directed by the few. The kings of finance rule the money market. The captains of industry dictate to the commercial world. The wheel within the wheel of all the labor organizations has one hub and a few central spokes. To the two or three in every church is committed the conduct of its affairs. The little popes in ecclesiastical circles are frequently complained of, but if dethroned others soon take their place.

Mr. Spurgeon's famous saying has a world of truth in it: "In the meeting of every committee of three one member should be sick and another absent, and then something will be done."

The one-man power will always obtain. But with this delegation of authority goes a corresponding responsibility.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAYOR

London Official Has Robes of State, Four Swords and Holds Many Dignities.

The attitude of the average New Yorker toward the mayor of his city contrasts curiously with that of the average Londoner toward the lord mayor.

The office of the lord mayor of London is hedged about with the most elaborate formalities. He has gowns of scarlet, violet and black for various occasions and a train bearer. The lady mayress is attended by maids of honor; her train is borne by pages in costumes. In the city his lordship takes precedence immediately after the sovereign.

When the king visits the city the lord mayor meets him at Temple Bar and hands him the sword of state, which he returns to him. This quaint feudal ceremony was strictly observed at the jubilee of 1897.

His lordship has the choice of four swords—the sword of state, for supreme occasions; the pearl sword, for ceremonial functions, and the black sword, borne on the death of a member of the royal family or when attending funeral services. The fourth sword is hung above the lord mayor's chair at the central criminal court.

There are other emblems of office—the diamond scepter, the seal, the purse and the mace. They play an important part in the swearing in of the lord mayor-elect.

The city chamberlain, with three obeisances, presents the scepter to the retiring lord mayor. He in turn delivers it to his successor, who lays it on the table in front of him. The chamberlain retires with three more reverences, to return with the seal—and three reverences more. The purse is similarly presented.

Further genuflections follow from the swordbearer, who renders up the sword; the macebearer also resigns the mace. The former lord mayor then surrenders his key to the coffer in which the seal is kept.

There are three keys. Of the other two one is held by the chamberlain, the second by the chairman of the lands committee. To unlock the coffer all three must be produced.

Though this complex ceremonial may seem sadly belated, it has its great historic interest. It implies the sovereign power and authority in ancient times of the chief magistrate of the city. The scepter, sword and mace are emblems of royalty.

The lord mayor was a merchant prince in fact as well as by name. He is still, by virtue of his office, admiral of the port of London, gauger of wine and oil and other gaugable articles, meter of coals, grain, salt and fruit, and inspector of butter, hops, soap, cheese and other articles coming into the port of London. Needless to say, these duties are performed by deputy.

He is, to mention but one or two more of his dignities, a governor of four hospitals, a trustee of St. Paul's cathedral and a magistrate "in several places." Perhaps his most curious office, next to that of admiral of the port, is that of coroner. Here again the function is only nominally his.

No troops may pass through the city without the lord mayor's consent. The password of the tower is sent to him. He is entitled to enter at any hour, day or night.

TOO WIDE-AWAKE FOR BOTH

Light-Fingered Artist Does a Neat Piece of Work and Aids a Lesson.

A careless young fellow was often warned by his careful father of the many needless risks he ran of falling a victim to the wiles of pickpockets, and was assured that if he continued to display his watch and chain so negligently they would inevitably be taken away.

"No fear," was the confident assertion of the son; "I'm much too wide-awake for that to happen."

One evening the father offered to take his son to a theater, and the opportunity was eagerly embraced.

"Well, are your watch and chain all right?" asked the father when he and his son were comfortably seated.

"Of course they are," was Jack's amused reply. But when he began to feel in his pocket his smile disappeared, and he shamefacedly confessed that his watch was gone.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the father. "Weren't you much too wide-awake for that to happen? But perhaps you'd like to know that I took it simply to prove to you how easy it is for a man to rob you in a crowd."

"You took it, father!" exclaimed the young fellow, in utter amazement. "Yes, my boy, I bought these scissors, commonly used for such a purpose, and" (still laughing) "just transferred your watch from your pocket to mine, and see, here it is."

On putting his hand into his pocket, however, the father also suddenly ceased laughing, and looked quite as sheepish as Jack had done before.

"Jack," he stammered, "why, Jack, my dear boy, yours and mine are both gone. Some one has evidently been more wide-awake than both of us this time!"

Use of Hops.

The English were taught the use of hops by a native Artois, who introduced them into England in 1524. They met with some hostility, for physicians represented them as unwholesome, and parliament was petitioned against them as a "wicked weed." In 1528 their use was prohibited under severe penalties. Henry VIII. appears to have been prejudiced against hops, for in a manuscript dated Eltham, January, 1530, occurs an injunction to the brewer "not to put hops or brimstone" into the ale.



CHINESE WERE ABSTAINERS

What a Sage of the Celestial Kingdom Has to Say About the Wine User.

Several years ago there was published a translation of a very old Chinese religious book, entitled: "Oneness in Virtue." No one can tell when it was written, but it was certainly many hundreds of years ago. The writer, whose name was Sun Chien-Chai, speaking of wine, says:

"Through wine the scholar loses his good name, the magistrate his office, the merchant his trade and the artisan his work. Person, property, friends, family and life, are all injured. What difference is there between it and a venomous serpent?"

"Hence the first of the Buddhist prohibition is, 'Abstain from wine.' Wine is a cruel ax that cuts down the character. Is it good or evil to give or to press upon a man as a kindness that which may injure him?"

"Some may escape the evil, but none out of every ten are destroyed. Wine may be of excellent flavor, but it is a madman's medicine. Wine is the source of disorder; it bequeaths basis of hideous things; it spoils longevity and hands down vicious habits."

Here are the same author's "Thirty-two Evils of Wine Drinking":

- (1) It robs the heart of its purity.
- (2) It exhausts money and property.
- (3) Door of much sickness and disease.
- (4) Root of brawls and quarrels.
- (5) It makes men naked and barefooted as oxen and horses, but unlike cattle.
- (6) Reeling and dancing, idling and cursing, they are detested by all men.
- (7) Through it men never obtain what they should.
- (8) What they obtain they lose.
- (9) It causes men to waste deeds and exhaust speech; when they awake it is only to repent.
- (10) It causes the loss of much, and an awakening only to shame and confusion.
- (11) It destroys physical force.
- (12) It spoils countenance and complexion.
- (13) Heart and mind are led astray.
- (14) Wisdom and knowledge are beclouded.
- (15) It destroys the capacity to honor parents.
- (16) Through it men cannot reverence the gods.
- (17) Nor obey the words of good men.
- (18) Nor laws of the empire.
- (19) It makes friendships with cruel and wicked men.
- (20) It causes a separation from the virtuous and good.
- (21) It makes men shameless.
- (22) It easily excites to ferocious anger.
- (23) It destroys the power to control the passions.
- (24) It gives men over to evil without limit.
- (25) It causes them to resist the devout.
- (26) Produces a heart without fear.
- (27) Turns day into night.
- (28) Makes infamous in crime and teaches iniquity.
- (29) Rejects virtuous laws.
- (30) Drives men from the true and happy end of life (Nirvana).
- (31) Sows the seeds of insanity and madness.
- (32) Corrupts the body, destroys the life and causes men to fall into the wicked way.

NOTES FROM AFIELD.

Every week our country spends \$22,000,000 for intoxicating drinks.

The London United Temperance council has drafted five temperance texts to be displayed in 60 London street cars.

The city of Johannesburg, South Africa, prohibits advertisements regarding liquor and gambling on a penalty of \$12 or two months' imprisonment. The law is enforced.

The people of China believe that opium is nothing else than a devastating curse, and they soon will be to a position to say to Great Britain: "Quit making money out of the weakness and vice of orientals or else quit, calling yourself superior to us in civilization and ethics."

In the closing days of 1906 a man named Pearson was elected sheriff of Portland, Me. There were 300 saloons. The first day he seized 61, and in a week closed every bar in the city. In six months business among retail merchants had increased 60 per cent, and he turned back 40 per cent. of the pauper fund as not needed.

"It might interest the public to know," remarked Clerk John F. Manning of the Suffolk superior criminal court of Boston, in submitting his recent annual report for publication, "that nearly 99 per cent. of the cases that passed through our court last year were for drunkenness. This supports the argument I have always clung to, namely, that rum is at the bottom of all kinds of crime and vice."

Drug Victims.

Superintendent Sloan, of the Bridewell prison, Chicago, in his annual report, states that 970 men, women and boys who were sent to the Bridewell last year were slaves to morphine, cocaine or some similar drug. That was an enormous increase over the previous year, when there were 309 slaves to these drugs. He recommends an immediate and thorough investigation to stop the careless prescribing of these drugs by doctors.

Fixing the Responsibility.

The Indiana appellate court has held that where a saloon keeper, by the illegal sale of liquor, causes his customer to become drunken and quarrelsome, so that he kills another, he, the saloon keeper, is liable in damages for the death of the murdered man. The saloon keeper's bondsman are liable for the payment of the damages in event the saloon keeper is not worth the amount of the judgment secured.

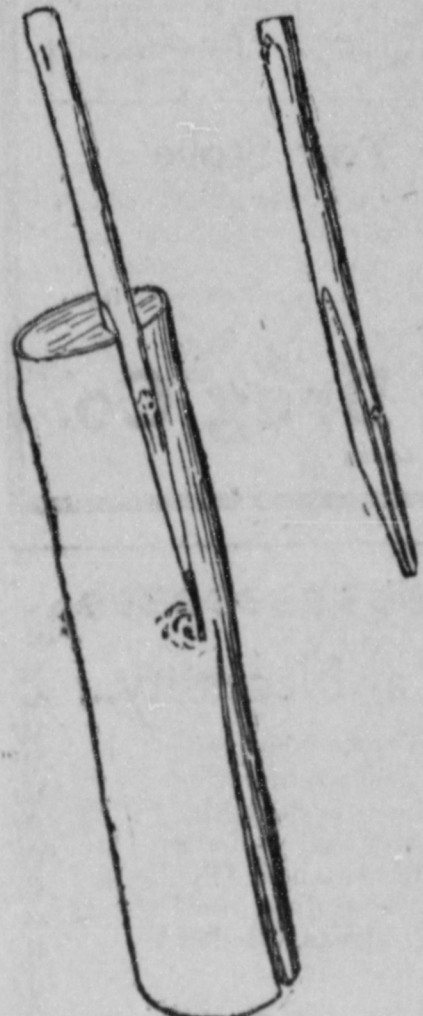


TOP-GRAFTING OLD TREES.

How One Colorado Fruit Grower Has Improved Upon the Time-Honored Method.

It is a well-known fact that very little progress or improvement in the methods of top-grafting fruit trees has been made for the past 100 years or more. The same old style of cleft-grafting, splitting the stock and inserting the scions, is largely used throughout the world that was used hundreds of years ago.

It is an old and true saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and having put out a 50-acre orchard in the western part of Colorado some



COBURN'S METHOD OF GRAFTING.

22 years ago, in a new country where the growing of fruit was a new venture and an experiment, we naturally desired to know the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots and peaches to plant. There was no way to determine this question, except by planting and experimenting, which we proceeded at once to do, planting something like 160 varieties of apples, 40 of pears, 35 of plums, eight of apricots, 11 of cherries, 14 of apricots, 56 of peaches and about the same of grapes and small fruits; all of which, I am pleased to report, matured far better than our most sanguine expectations.

After ten years, however, we discovered that there was a better demand for fewer varieties. The question arose—What shall we do? Dig up all the undesirable kinds and plant again with those that are in most demand, or top-graft? The old way of splitting the stock seemed to us as being a slow process and quite unreliable; besides, it did not look mechanical, inserting the smooth-cut surface of the scion into the rough-torn orifice. Although this was the only method that we had known or used when a boy some 50 years ago, and one that is still largely practiced throughout the world, we were not satisfied with the results.

I will now present to you a practical demonstration of the method we have used for the past ten years with the most complete success, writes W. S. Coburn, of Delta county, Colorado, never losing one scion in a thousand, thereby keeping the tree in symmetrical form and changing the poorly shaped trees into good forms as well as the fruit.

At this point, explains the editor of the Prairie Farmer, Mr. Coburn, who is president of the Colorado Horticultural society, gave a practical demonstration of his system of grafting. He took a portion of a limb and sawed a groove in the end much as in the manner indicated in the lower end of the portion of the limb shown in the cut. After sawing the groove, the sides were smoothed and made beveling by the use of a half-moon shaped sandler's knife. Mr. Coburn explains that the trimming can be done with any sort of a knife, however, but the sandler's knife is the most convenient in making the groove smooth and true. Next the scion, which has already been cut with a wedge-shaped side, is slipped into the groove, where the natural pressure of the beveled sides makes an almost perfect connection, as shown in the cut. After the scion has been inserted it is waxed and handled in the usual manner.

The Winter Philosopher Says. Wash, repair and oil all harnesses. Paint wagons and other exposed tools. Grind the axes and trim the hedge rows, which are crowding the plow. Also those from the side of the road, that you may grow grass and please the eye of the traveler.

If you intend selling wood next winter, cut it this winter and save drawing water to market.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A runty pig may be properly defined as one that eats its head off about three times a year.

KEEPING DIRT OUT.

Prof. Fraser of Illinois Experiment Station Has Something to Say About Clean Milk.

Prof. Fraser, of the Illinois agricultural experiment station, calculates from extensive experiments that from muddy udders one ounce of dirt would fall into the milk in 32 milkings, or that every 275 pounds of milk would contain one ounce of filth. This accounts for the solid matters which can be strained from the milk; but what of the matters in solution? Where a milker wets his hands with milk and proceeds to strip milk from a filthy udder, liquid filth enters the milk and cannot be removed. Such milk is a manure soup in some instances, and this liquid contamination is worse than the presence of solid foreign bodies. Even where milk is taken from a cleansed udder, with dry hands, into a clean pail in a perfectly sanitary place the milk contains hundreds of germs, for germs even enter the udder and come away in the first strippings.

There is little if any danger to be feared from the few germs present in such milk so long as the milk is quickly cooled to 40 degrees or less, but there is little milk so clean as this unless produced in a dairy where "cleanliness is paramount." In the ordinary dairy stable filth germs are everywhere. When a ray of bright sunlight enters at a crack or little window myriads of particles are seen to be floating in the air, and these particles mean that germs, invisible to the naked eye, are likewise there and capable of being caught and grown upon the surface of a suitable laboratory medium, or in a suitable medium such as warm milk.

To prevent thousands, yes, millions of germs from entering milk, milking should be delayed until dust has settled to the floor when bedding or feed has been put down or when cows have entered the barn. Every possible precaution must then be taken from the time the milk is drawn from the cow until it is delivered to the customer to prevent germ invasion. Milk that is placed in an open can and "dipped out" to customers on a milk route cannot possibly escape becoming contaminated with germs each time the can is opened out of doors and the dipper is constantly catching and carrying germs. On a suitable medium germ colonies grow wherever a germ has fallen. Prof. Fraser exposed such media in different places and found the following number of germs present: Open field, 0.9; barnyard, 13; poorly kept barn during milking, 168; well-kept barn during milking, 32; before feeding, 46; after feeding, 109; after brushing cows, 307; under apparently clean udders, 578; under washed udders, 192. The dishes containing medium used for growth of these colonies had an area of about ten square inches and were exposed about half a minute.

DUMP FOR A SLED.

Convenient Arrangement for Cart for Hauling Manure in the Winter Time.

Dump carts for hauling manure and other articles are usually associated with wheels, but for hauling out manure in winter the wheel cart is not practicable, says a writer in one of



THE DUMP SLED.

our exchanges. Here is a dumping arrangement applied to a sled—an idea borrowed from the dump carts that are used for grading railroads. Anyone can see from the cut how the principle is applied. The "dump" must be pivoted high enough, so that when the pin is pulled the "dump" will be sufficiently inclined to empty all the contents of the sled. Such an arrangement will be found most convenient where it is the practice to haul out the dressing, as it is made in winter, directly in the fields.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The chief value of paint is in appearance, but this is money.

Alfalfa hay is fine for young calves. Turn the sheep in the turnip field and let them harvest the crop.

Last call to look at the farm buildings. If they are not in good repair put them in proper shape at once. Do not try to winter calves nor colts on late cut hay. Their stomachs are not strong enough to digest it.

Don't neglect to oil the bearings of farm tools and wagons. Neglect shortens their life and wears out the horses.

Keep Wind Off Cows.

A tight board fence or covered shed should extend 50 feet from the corner of the barn to shut off the cold winds. Wonderful what a difference this makes in the comfort of the stock. Set the posts three feet deep and six feet high before the ground freezes.

According to one of the Massachusetts officials engaged in exterminating the gypsy moth, automobiles are spreading the pest by stopping under infested trees, whence the caterpillars drop into the auto or on to its occupants, to be carried far and wide.

Take cuttings now of currants and gooseberries, the them loosely in bundles, with butt ends together, and bury so that the ends will come in contact with the earth. They will form a callous and often start some roots before spring.

Preparation for the Messiah

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 17, 1905
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Malachi 3:1-12. Memory verses, 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me."—Mal. 3:1.

TIME.—It is commonly agreed that Malachi prophesied during Nehemiah's absence in Persia, between his first and second visit, that is in the years after B. C. 432.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and the vicinity. SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The Forerunner.—Foretold in Mal. 3:1; 4:5; Isa. 40:3-5. Came just before Christ's mission (Matt. 11:10, 14; 17:12, 13; 21:32; Mark 9:13; Luke 1:76-79).

How He Prepared the Way.—Mal. 3:1; Isa. 40:3; Matt. 3:1-12; Mark 1:6-8; Luke 3:1-15; John 1:15-24.

The Good Times Promised.—Psa. 72:1-19; Isa. 2:2-4; 9:2-7; 11:1-10; 52:1-7; 54:11-13; 55:1-2; 60:1-5; 65:17, 20; 66:2, 3; Dan. 2:44; 4:5; 7:13, 14, 27; Joel 2:28, 29; Mic. 4:1, 4; Hag. 2:7-9; Mal. 1:11; Rev. 5:10-14; 21 and 22.

The Two Conditions.—(1) Putting away sin (Lev. 26:40-43; 1 Kings 8:46-50; 2 Chron. 7:14; Isa. 1:16, 17; 55:7; Jer. 4:14; 7:5; 25:5; Ezek. 14:6; 36:23-31; 37:16-18; Matt. 3:7, 8; 23:37; Luke 13:3; 18:14; Acts 2:38; 3:22; 24:25; 26:18; 28:28; Rom. 7:12, 13; 12:1; 13:8; 14:10; 15:1; 16:17; 17:1; 18:1; 19:1; 20:1; 21:1; 22:1; 23:1; 24:1; 25:1; 26:1; 27:1; 28:1; 29:1; 30:1; 31:1; 32:1; 33:1; 34:1; 35:1; 36:1; 37:1; 38:1; 39:1; 40:1; 41:1; 42:1; 43:1; 44:1; 45:1; 46:1; 47:1; 48:1; 49:1; 50:1; 51:1; 52:1; 53:1; 54:1; 55:1; 56:1; 57:1; 58:1; 59:1; 60:1; 61:1; 62:1; 63:1; 64:1; 65:1; 66:1; 67:1; 68:1; 69:1; 70:1; 71:1; 72:1; 73:1; 74:1; 75:1; 76:1; 77:1; 78:1; 79:1; 80:1; 81:1; 82:1; 83:1; 84:1; 85:1; 86:1; 87:1; 88:1; 89:1; 90:1; 91:1; 92:1; 93:1; 94:1; 95:1; 96:1; 97:1; 98:1; 99:1; 100:1).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "I." God. "Will send My messenger." Revisers omit will, making the promise very imminent. This was best fulfilled in the sending of John the Baptist to prepare the way for Christ (See marginal references). "Prepare the way." See Isa. 40:3, 4. "The Lord . . . shall suddenly come." Not content with sending messengers, God Himself will come to visit His people. This was fulfilled in the coming of Jesus, the Son of God. "Ye seek, ye delight." Some people of those days were earnestly longing for the Messiah's coming. "Messenger of the covenant." The Lord, who had repeatedly entered into covenant with Israel.

V. 2. "Who may abide . . . His coming?" He who comes is the Holy One. In His presence, sin will stand revealed. "Refiner's fire." Precious metals are refined by casting the ore into the fierce heat of a furnace, where all dross is burned away, and only the purified metal remains. "Fuller's soap." A fuller was one who cleansed cloth.

V. 3. "Sons of Levi." The Levites, being the religious leaders of the people, are first to be purified.

V. 4. "Then . . . pleasant unto the Lord." Only they whose hearts are pure can offer acceptable offerings to our God (Matt. 5:8). The offering of a humble, contrite heart He will never despise.

V. 5. "I will come . . . judgment." People had declared (2:7) that it seemed most profitable to do evil, and that the just God had departed from them. To this the prophet replies that, when God comes to purify His own people, He will also condemn the wicked. "Swift witness." He will come so suddenly that He will catch them in their very acts of wickedness; He Himself will be their witness.

V. 6. "I change not . . . not consumed." Our God is eternal and unchangeable. As Jehovah, He had entered into covenant with the Jews: V. 7. "From the days of your fathers." The ancestors of these Jews had repeatedly done just as these had done now. But once more God says: "Return unto Me, and I will return unto you."

V. 8. "Will a man rob God?" To rob God would be a most atrocious crime. Yet it is the very sin of which people of all ages have been guilty (Mal. 1:6-9). The one thing His heart yearns for is our sincere love.

V. 9. "Cursed." The troubles that had come upon them had been sent as reminders of their neglect of God.

V. 10. "All the tithes." The whole tithe. It is still a very good plan for us to set apart one-seventh of our time (the Sabbath), and one-tenth of our money for God's specific use. The latter may be applied in helping the poor, building and supporting churches, sending the Gospel to the heathen. "Storehouse." Around the temple on three sides were built chambers in which the tithes should be stored. At this time they were so empty that one had been used as a home for Tobiah (Neh. 13:4-9). "Meat in mine house." Sufficient to carry on the worship and work of God.

V. 11. "The devourer." The locust which was eating the scanty crops. "Cast her fruit." The grapes shall not fall without ripening. If we make God and God's work our first care, God will care for us and ours.

V. 12. "All nations . . . blessed." If God were allowed to have His way in purifying and blessing His people, all neighboring nations would be amazed at Israel's prosperity and would recognize it as the gift of Jehovah. So to-day, those Christians who allow Jesus to have the right of way in their lives, honor their Saviour and attract others to Him.

Practical Points.

V. 1. Each one of us is called to be a messenger preparing the way for Christ.—2 Cor. 5:20.

V. 2. They who abide under true purifying influence of the Holy Spirit will not be ashamed before Jesus at His coming.—John 2:28.

V. 5. The oppressed have in God a faithful champion.—Psa. 12:5.

V. 8. We defraud God when we withhold the love which is His due.—Mark 12:30.

V. 9. We call it a curse, when our sins cut off the blessing God longs to bestow.—Jer. 6:25.

ENGLISH GIRLS' NEW POWER

Four Young Britons Are Achieving Wonders in the Political Field.

English women are taking a more active interest in politics every day. The success of the political woman was a foregone conclusion from the first, but one of the recent developments is the keen interest and active part taken by girls—sometimes still in their teens.

Many society women who are regarded as leaders of the woman's cause have carefully supervised the political education of their daughters. Before her marriage, Lady Marjorie Sinclair frequently accompanied her mother, the countess of Aberdeen, on the platform at meetings of liberal women, and Lady Helen Stavordale helped the marchioness of Londonderry to discharge her duties in connection with the Primrose league. Another young society woman who promises to become a star in the political arena is the countess of Crewe.

Probably the most interesting band of young women politicians are the daughters of the earl and countess of Carlisle. Lady Dorothy Howard, a pretty, fair haired, fresh complexioned girl, and a Girton graduate, has been accustomed to public speaking since she was 16.

The old order of women's rights was contented to work and wait, but the younger school believes in hustling, and promises to outstrip the old brigade in point of achievement.

PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY.

Process by Which English Chemist Makes Diamonds of Small Size.

Diamonds are not born but made with unprecedented success by Dr. Burton, of Cambridge, England, who has proved that the inestimable gem is a denser form of carbon than graphite, and that a lesser pressure than hitherto has been supposed suffices for producing artificial diamonds. He uses a molten alloy of lead and some metallic calcium, which can also hold a small quantity of carbon in solution. If the calcium is separated from the molten mass some of the carbon crystallizes. The separation of calcium can be accomplished through steam. If the introduction of steam is made during full red heat small graphite crystals are formed in the resulting crust of lime; if the steam is introduced during low red heat no graphite is formed, but a number of microscopical crystals are formed, the properties of which are entirely identical with those of natural diamonds. These diamonds possess a high refractive power, and therefore strengthen the belief that some day the chemist may produce gems of sufficient size and perfection to compete with the natural stone.

Identification for Warships.

The German admiralty has resolved upon furnishing ships of war with means for recognizing each other's identity at distances too great for reading the name of the vessel. This is to be effected by the use of rings or bands on the chimney-stack, differing in number and color. The colors used will be black, white, red and yellow. According to several liberal German journals, the ships of the opposing squadrons frequently mistook a friend for an enemy during the recent maneuvers, owing to the absence of any means of identification.

Won't Be Bored.

"So you're not going to the stage supper to-night?" said Hubbs. "No," replied Bubbs, "I'm the only one of the invited guests that doesn't own an auto. I've been up against that bunch of conversation before!"—Detroit Free Press.

Gratis.

Friend—What made you blush so during the ceremony? Bride—Oh, I felt so cheap! "Cheap?" "Yes, papa gave me away, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.	
CATTLE—Common	\$2.85 @ 3.85
Heavy steers	4.05 @ 4.85
CALVES—Extra	4.05 @ 4.85
HOGS—Choice	5.00 @ 5.10
Mixed packers	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Extra	4.35 @ 4.90
LAMBS—Extra	4.75 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Spring patent	5.15 @ 6.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91 @ 92
No. 3 red	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 3 mixed	46 @ 47
No. 3 white	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	20 @ 22
HAY—Choice timothy	13.00 @ 13.25
PORK—Mess	9.15 @ 9.25
LARD—Steam	9.20 @ 9.30
BUTTER—Choice dairy	15 @ 16
Choice creamery	16 @ 17
APPLES—Choice	3.75 @ 4.25
POTATOES—Per barrel	2.00 @ 2.25
TOBACCO—Nav	5.00 @ 5.10
Old	4.90 @ 5.15

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	5.10 @ 5.20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91.75 @ 92.75
No. 3 red	91.40 @ 92.40
CORN—No. 2 mixed	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	20 @ 22
PORK—Mess	9.15 @ 9.25
LARD—Steam	9.20 @ 9.30

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter streets	3.85 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91 @ 92
CORN—No. 2 mixed	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	20 @ 22
PORK—Mess	9.15 @ 9.25
LARD—Steam	9.20 @ 9.30

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91 @ 92
CORN—No. 2 mixed	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	20 @ 22
PORK—Mess	9.15 @ 9.25
LARD—Steam	9.20 @ 9.30

LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83 @ 85
CORN—No. 2 mixed	52 @ 54
OATS—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 33
PORK—Mess	9.12 @ 9.20
LARD—Steam	9.09 @ 9.15

INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 85
CORN—No. 2 mixed	51 @ 51

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Surries
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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North	
Train 4, Daily	
Leave Beres	3:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.
Going South	
Train 2, Daily	
Leave Beres	1:32 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.

Going South	
Train 3, Daily	
Leave Beres	1:11 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville	8:10 p. m.
Going North	
Train 1, Daily	
Leave Beres	12:17 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 18, 1905.

EAST BOUND.	
No. 1	No. 3
Versailles	10:15 a. m.
Nicholasville	11:00 a. m.
Valley View	11:24 a. m.
Richmond, Ky.	11:55 a. m.
Richmond, Va.	12:25 p. m.
Irvine	1:05 p. m.
Beattyville	2:40 p. m.
Beattyville Jct.	3:00 p. m.
WEST BOUND.	
No. 2	No. 4
Versailles	7:50 a. m.
Nicholasville	8:55 a. m.
Valley View	9:28 a. m.
Richmond, Ky.	10:00 a. m.
Richmond, Va.	10:30 a. m.
Irvine	11:50 a. m.
Beattyville	12:45 p. m.
Beattyville Jct.	1:00 p. m.

No. 2 and 4, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 4 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent or

M. B. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agent, Versailles, Ky.



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The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Martha Lamson, the mother of Mrs. L. V. Dodge, fell while in the act of sitting down in a chair last Thursday and broke her hip. Mrs. Lamson is over 80 years old and it is doubted if she will ever be able to walk again.

Miss Ruth Wiggins, Miss Laura Bell McGinnis, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., and Mr. G. R. Grotfelter, of Yukon, Okla. Ter., visited in Berea Wednesday. They called at the Printing office, where Ernst Wiggins is pressman.

A crossing is being laid on Main Street over Walnut Street, and incidentally a fence is being built to keep traffic within the bounds of the street. It will be a great improvement.

President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., preached a very able sermon at the Parish House last Sunday morning. He also preached at the College Chapel service at the Tabernacle, Sunday night and, gave the Monday Lecture at the College Monday morning. The largest congregation of the year so far listened to him Sunday night.

Every one to whom the Citizen comes this week is invited to become a subscriber if he is not already so. A dollar a year and a beautiful picture as a premium. A good commission to agents. Write for particulars.

Frank M. Livengood, of last year's graduating class at the College, is now at Cristobal in the Canal Zone. He says he is nicely located there and likes his work.

Perry James, of Pulaski County, has bought the Jno. A. Wilson farm, two and a half miles north of Berea, paying therefor \$5430. The sale was made through G. D. Holliday.

Mr. Parker Anderson, a farmer living near Paint Lick, met with a painful accident Monday morning opposite the Hospital. In attempting to get on his wagon, he slipped and fell, and one wheel of the wagon ran over his body. The wagon was heavily loaded with lumber. Mr. Anderson was taken to the Hospital. It is hoped no serious internal symptoms may develop.

Rev. William Davison, of Somerset, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Davison as a very able preacher who preached in this locality ten years ago. All are invited to come and hear him.

The Harmonia Christmas Concert will be given at the Tabernacle next Monday night. The Club will present the Cantata of Ruth with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Putnam, Soprano, will take the part of Ruth, Miss Ambrose, Contralto, will take the part of Naomi, Miss Fee, Contralto, will take the part of Orpha, and Mr. Horton, Bass, will take the part of Boaz. The usual admission. This will mark one of the principal musical events of the season and all should attend.

Rev. T. A. Kitchen will preach at Hart's Chapel next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. M. J. Gabbard and Professor Dodge went to Disputanta last week and mustered in one new member of the G. A. R. Outpost at that place.

Professor Dodge has gone to Louisville this week on business pertaining to the G. A. R. State Encampment to be held here next summer.

Regular meeting of James A. West Post, G. A. R. Saturday night. All Comrades in vicinity urged to attend.

Miss Addie Kinney, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. O. Lester, returned to her home in Corbin last Saturday.

The plumbing in Supt. Edward's house is about completed. It is being done by student labor under the direction of Engineer Dick.

Mrs. Jones's house on Richmond Street caught fire Friday about noon. Fortunately the fire was seen by passers by before much damage was done.

Mr. Tyler, representing the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, is in town in the interests of his company.

Messrs. Rigby, Gamble, Dick, and Horton have organized the Aerial Quartette and will soon make a little tour as entertainers. Those who have heard them at Sunday night Chapel as they sang Remember Now Thy Creator will have no doubt of their success.

Minter and Pierson give up their occupancy of the stable on Main Street on the first of January and Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Bogie and Johnson, will take the stand. The building now occupied by Bogie and Johnson will be closed.

Mr. J. Burdette is suffering from a very severe inflammation of one of his eyes.

Mr. Ed. Shockley has sold his house and lot on Tunnel Street to a Mr. James, of Rockcastle County. Consideration, \$900. Mr. G. D. Holliday negotiated the sale. Mr. James comes here to educate his children. Mr. Shockley proposes to go on a farm.

The Rail Road has built an excellent six room house for the foreman of its section gang, and two double houses for the use of the hands. These houses are well built and equipped, and are furnished practically free to their occupants.

It is reported that the firm of Bicknell and Early has been dissolved. Mr. Early selling out his interest to Mr. Bicknell. Mr. Chrisman has moved his stock of furniture into the part of the store formerly devoted to hardware.

Attention is called to the change in the time of the College and Union church Sunday Schools. They now begin fifteen minutes earlier than has been the case heretofore, being at 9:30 instead of 9:45. This necessitates a change in the time of preach-

ing at the Parish House, it now being 10:45 instead of 11:00.

Miss Cora Smith, on Boone Street, has been suffering for sometime with mental trouble. It is expected that she will soon recover.

A Plea for the Mountain Girl.

Subsequent to the publication of Senator Blackburn's infamous tirade against the mountain people, President Frost, of Berea College, by a careful research into the annals of revolutionary history, demonstrated to the public through the columns of the Citizen the ancestry of the mountaineers. As one who has associated a long time with the people of the hill country and for the benefit of the large number of mountain students who will attend Berea College during the winter term, I wish to exonerate them from an unfair and biased allegation.

Some time since a statement under the following caption: Solution of the Servant Problem - was circulated in a certain periodical, the substance of the article reading thus: Mountain girls who receive training in Berea College make excellent servants in the wealthy homes of the North, etc, etc.

For the past ten years Berea has been the Mecca of the young people of Eastern Kentucky because it is accessible to those comparatively without means. Its philanthropic and evangelical influence has sent light and inspiration into hundreds of homes, as "a city that is set on a hill." And it is due to the philanthropy of this institution that the mountain girls and boys often find homes among the wealthy for a time in order that they may obtain means to push on through college. But God forbid that the mantle of servitude, falling from the shoulders of the emancipated freedmen, should descend permanently as a sable pall upon the unsophisticated mountain girl. God forbid that her real merit should be hidden for an instant under the bushel of such an unpardonable error.

Upon the sea of commotion, where so many false theories are afloat, let us gather up the flotsam and jetsam of truth, the things most easily realized and understood. Mountain life tends to make men narrow. Like the toad in the tree, we unconsciously become a part of our surroundings. This is a law of nature and cannot be repealed by an act of Congress, though fortunately it can be modified by change and travel. Alas, but few have the opportunity to travel. In many hundreds of isolated homes the early morning, midday, and evening work must go on. Even school days are so generally interrupted by tasks as to preclude the joy of an education. It often occurs that the eldest of a large family is a girl. If so, her life is one of service. She must forego many pleasures to keep the machinery of the home going. She takes the place in love and is following the line of her heart's holiest instincts, for deep devotion and reverential love are the characteristics of the mountain girls. The proof of this is the quiet, loving service rendered uncomplainingly day after day. But the fact that the mountain girl serves her own willingly and lovingly is no reason why she should be looked upon as the source of service to those who will consider her only a "servant."

Now as to the possibilities of the mountain girl. If the standard of the women of the mountains is to be raised, they must have larger opportunities for mental and spiritual development. Hitherto they have been taught falsely that all wealth must be acquired by manual labor and the most rigid economy. They have been taught that a man is practically a thief who earns more than daily wages, and that a capitalist is the natural foe of the laborer. Now no woman should drudge but all should labor with discretion as physically able. Farm labor for a woman is a treadmill. The eternal climb must be kept up, but the altitude never heightens. For more than a half a century hundreds of women whom I know in the mountains have spent their lives in washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, churning, hoeing, yes, and sometimes plowing in the fields. Their toilsome, dreary life has been unrelieved by any incident or byplay, even by a visit to town. A narrow ignorance long ago said, "The home is woman's sphere. Women should cook and gossip, rock cradles and darn socks, only this and nothing more." But civilization says, "Women should watch and work in all things that shape and mould the home, whether it be money, lands, politics, or schools."

Fortunately the school has at least come to the relief of the mountain girl. A life of service is hers still, but with change and solace for the erstwhile cheerless life. There are now the social functions, the Institute, the Association of Teachers, and the daily contact with other lives. While in the capacity of teacher, the mountain girl can do much to combat the prejudice against woman's progress. Placed upon an equality with men, her real usefulness is recognized. She is

therefore proud of her womanhood, proud of her ability to teach others the responsibilities of citizenship and their duties to society. At last her true position is coming to be recognized and as Carlyle says: "Brother," we substitute Sister, "thou hast possibilities in thee for much, the possibility of writing on the eternal skies the record of a heroic life."

LUCY K. FLANNERY, Berea, Ky.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Marsh is spending a few days visiting schools in Pulaski county.

The Model Schools are busy with reviews and finishing examinations. A large attendance is expected in the winter term and preparations are being made for two more schools than last year.

Prof. Edwards and family have just moved into their new home which they built this fall on Richmond pike near the Coyle property.

Our new Chapel Building is rapidly nearing completion, and will be dedicated the 7th of January with appropriate services.

The men who earned their B's in football this year are: Marsh, Welch, Burgess, Bender, Ernst, Hunt, Clark, Treadway, Hudson, Huff, Stilwell, Fowler, Daniels, Frost.

Berea College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, Dec. 8th. In the afternoon the schools were closed and the students assembled in the Tabernacle where an interesting and appropriate program was carried out. President Frost gave an inspiring and instructive lecture on the life and works of Garrison. After his lecture appropriate recitations and readings were given by Harriet Eyeler, Clifford Britton, George Anderson, Louis Baker, Helen Fronger and Mayme Tilford.

C. L. Phelps, who was in school two years ago, is now Superintendent of Schools at Fresno, California. Mr. Phelps went to California for his health, but could not refrain from doing the school work which he loves.

The new dynamo for the Electric Light Plant has arrived. It is now in the Power House and will soon be installed. The wire to go to the new Chapel is on the way.

The emergency dormitories are nearly finished, the first one now being already done save for the hanging of the doors. These buildings are a triumph of economy, efficiency, and speed of workmanship.

The College has closed a contract with the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, for the replacing of all the phones now in use by it by phones of the Automatic system. The plant will be installed by the first of January. This system does away with a central exchange. Connections are made automatically. The plant is to be operated by a storage battery connected with the College dynamo.

The Winter term of Berea College opens at 8 a. m. of Wednesday, January 3, 1906.

The paneling and finishing of the Chapel building is going on rapidly. It will be a beautiful as well as a commodious building, and one of which every citizen of the vicinity as well as every student of the College should be proud. It is to be lighted by electricity and the beautiful chandeliers are now in place, swung from the ceiling by massive chains.

Steam heat is now being installed in the South Annex of the Ladies Hall. The Annex will accommodate about twenty girls in its dormitory department, and will enable five hundred students to take their meals in the Hall at one time.

The football team had its picture taken Tuesday afternoon. The team then got together and in a neat little speech Capt. Marsh thanked them for their loyalty and work this fall. The purpose was to elect a captain for next year and that honor fell to Welch.

The new Chapel will be dedicated on the first Sunday of the term, and of the new year, January 7.

Cards - Visiting cards can be had at the Citizen Office. Aluminum Case, with your name engraved on it, and fifty cards to fit in the case, all for only 75 cents, or \$1.00 for one hundred cards and case.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodes.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Houses and lots in Berea, Kentucky. Call on

A. H. Short.

GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

We believe we have enough presents in our store to fill all the trees in the country. We believe that nowhere can you find as large an assortment or as diversified a collection. The things we have are from all over the world. The Old World and the New World, North, South, East and West have contributed to this vast array, there are presents for everybody.

Boys	Girls	Grown-Ups
Drums, horns, toys of all kinds, books of travel and adventure, sleds, knives, big tin tops that hum. Every boy's most fancied wish can be supplied from this large collection.	Dolls, Dishes and Small Work Boxes. Things to make Baby Clothes with. Stories of Fairies and other child stories. Dainty little Knick Knacks and bottles of Scent. Candy for their stockings. If there is "anything that a girl likes" it is here. Come and see.	We can please the heart of the older folks as well. In this big store are many nice presents for Papa and Mama and Brother and Sister so many we can't begin to count them. Just way is to come and look around.

This Is The Toy Store

Every toy you can think of is here. Noisy toys and toys that are dumb, showy toys and ugly toys, things that run—engines and automobiles and flying machines, everything you ever thought of or ever will think of. Lots of them—see them.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

The Little Four

American Fence, 4 ft. high, 28 cents per Rod.

500 Locust Posts, 15 cents each.

Peerless Washing Machine, \$2.75.

Building Paper, 49 cents per Roll.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

XMAS IS HERE

And it is time for Everybody to buy Xmas presents. You cannot find a better and cheaper place than

The New Cash Store

RHODUS & GREEN, PROPS.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Interesting Happenings Boiled
Down For the Busy
Reader.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

What Our Government Officials Are
Doing—Crimes and Casualties—A
Summary of Prominent Events
Throughout the Globe.

Congressional Proceedings.

The assembling of the 59th congress on the 4th for the first session was without unusual features. Speaker Cannon and other officers of the house were re-elected. A brief session was held by the senate, which adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Platt (Ct.) after new senators had been sworn in. A large number of bills were introduced in the house covering a large variety of subjects.

Senator Newlands introduced a resolution providing for national incorporation of railroads.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,500,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin of the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country to the United States.

Representative Hardwick reintroduced a joint resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established in the islands.

Senator Culberson introduced a joint resolution setting aside one-half of the appropriated public lands in the Philippines belonging to the United States to create a permanent public free school fund.

Miscellaneous.

The resignation of Senator Chauncey M. Depew as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was received by President Morton. Mr. Morton said that the resignation would be acted upon December 27.

Attention was directed to the possibility of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the city hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already has said that he hopes to have it ready for the legislature when it meets next January.

The legislative committee which is investigating life insurance conditions determined to send to District Attorney Jerome the request that the institute proceedings against Thomas F. Ryan, manager and owner of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer questions.

The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was presented to the board of trustees and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

A report was published that John A. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Co., would resign. In an interview Mr. McCall denied the report.

The controversy between the powers and the sultan regarding international control of Macedonian finances, is regarded by the French foreign office as closed. The international fleet is remaining inactive.

Roten eggs were thrown at Madame Sarah Bernhardt after the performance at the Auditorium, Quebec, because she displayed a number of people in that city on account of an interview she gave to a number of newspaper men.

The restoration of pensions to remarried widows after their second husband has died or the woman has been divorced through no fault of herself is provided for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Burrows.

The shops of the Union Dry Docks Co. and the Erie transfer and freight house, Buffalo, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$131,000.

Charles E. Ehler, who was some years ago said to have been an important witness in the trials arising out of the killing of Gov. Goebel, in Kentucky, and who has been a merchant at Nome, Alaska, Fort Worth and Camp McKinley, was shot in the breast by an unknown assailant in front of the Southern hotel, Bakersfield, Cal.

Henry Bates, a negro, was hanged at Columbus, Tex., for having committed a murderous assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuhlee, whose home he robbed.

Oriant C. Post, general auditor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., died at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Columbus, O.

The first legal execution in the history of Fulton county, Georgia, for the crime of criminal assault, took place in Atlanta, when Jim Wilker, the self-confessed negro assailant of Mrs. Alice Moore, was hanged.

The situation in St. Petersburg is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution by the agriculturists at Moscow demanding the immediate dismissal of the present cabinet denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon.

Mutineers have seized the arsenal at Eyaterinodar and secured 16,000 rifles which have been distributed at Ekaterinodar and Norvorskysk. It is also said that a revolt has broken out at Elisabethopol.

Agrarian disturbances have begun in some parts of Poland. In the government of Lublin, the peasants ordered the landlords to leave their estates, telling them that the lands belonged to the people.

Father Capon, leader of the workmen on "Red Sunday," January 22, was condemned to death by a central revolutionary tribunal. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence.

The ferment among the troops is increasing at Warsaw. A hundred soldiers of the Kexholm regiment headed a procession singing revolutionary songs.

Many officers are being killed by rebellious troops at Harbin. Reserve officers are not permitted to return home. All messages from Manchuria are censored.

The French senate, after a long debate, adopted the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 against 102. The vote was announced amid enthusiastic scenes. The law becomes operative at once.

Pat Crowe, who has been on trial on a charge of shooting with intent to kill Officer Albert Jackson on the night of September 6, was acquitted. He was remanded to jail where he will be held until he can be tried on the charge of highway robbery in connection with the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy at Omaha, Neb.

Commander Cameron McR, Winslow, formerly naval aide to the president and now in the command of the Mayflower, has been selected to command the new protected cruiser Charleston.

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna state that the conditions in Odessa and Bessarabia are desperate. During the rioting of the last few days they assert 8,000 persons, including many students, have been killed or wounded.

A secret meeting at Chinampo of the leaders of a conspiracy to assassinate all the Korean ministers who signed the treaty with Japan was surprised by Japanese troops who arrested ten of the conspirators.

The third International Congress of American Republics will meet in Rio Janeiro January 21, 1906.

Joseph W. Fairbanks, one of the founders of the republican party, died at Farmington, Vt., aged 84 years.

Secretary of War Taft submitted his annual report to the president, showing the operations of the army for the past year. The army during the past year has remained virtually as organized in 1902. Its maximum strength, not including the hospital corps, as now fixed by executive order, is 60,475 enlisted men. During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 155 second lieutenants appointed in the army. The aggregate strength of the organized militia of the states and territories December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns, was 121,908, consisting of 9,154 officers and 112,754 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.

The valuable presents and trophies of Miss Alice Roosevelt's trip to the Orient were placed in her possession. They arrived about five weeks ago, but were given their turn in examination and appraisal.

The University of Michigan Athletic association netted \$25,000 profit on the 1905 football season.

Wm. R. Hearst announces that he is not a candidate for governor of New York.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending December 7 numbered 203, against 188 the previous week, 231 in the like week of 1904, 241 in 1903 and 247 in 1902.

Elsie Parker, colored, was stabbed and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the West Side police court, New York. William Williams, a negro, who had been summoned to court by the woman to answer to a charge of assault, was arrested for the murder.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker accepted, on behalf of the state, the monument to the 109th Pennsylvania volunteers on Orchard Knob, and turned it over to the national government.

The American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, arrived at St. Petersburg from Berlin by rail.

Mystery surrounds the case of W. D. Johnson, a resident of North Birmingham, Ala., who was found dead near his home with a bullet wound in his right side. It was on the testimony of Johnson that Harry Scrogins is now in jail, charged with the murder of D. W. West, whose body was found near the same place.

Gen. Manuel Sanguilly, independent in politics, resigned the presidency of the Cuban senate, thus opening the way for the selection as his successor of a member of the moderate or administration party.

Herbert Squires may be given a new post. After his conference with Secretary Root it was semi-officially announced that the former minister to Cuba will not leave the diplomatic service.

The funeral services of the late Jas. Russell Parsons, United States consul general, took place at Christ church, Mexico City.

Senator John H. Mitchell died at Portland, Ore. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted.

Vice President Fairbanks will not appoint a committee of senators to attend the funeral of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and it is the understanding that the senate will not follow the custom of setting aside a day for eulogies on the dead senator.

Without a tremor and without a word, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers marched to her death on the gallows at the state prison at Windsor, Vt., and paid the penalty of murdering her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, on August 13, 1902. To all appearances Mrs. Rogers was the calmest person in the chamber of death.

With very simple ceremony the body of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of her husband, was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

"I would resign my position, however high it might be, before I would be the one to execute a death sentence, whether the condemned person were a man or a woman," said Gov. E. W. Hoeh, of Kansas, in talking of the execution at Windsor, Vt., of Mrs. Mary Rogers.

The secret service has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit ten dollar United States (Buffalo) note, series 1901, Lyons register, Roberts treasurer.

The old frigate Nipsic, at one time the crown of the American navy, and the only American warship to escape the typhoon at Apia, Samoa, in 1889, is to go into commission at the Puget Sound navy yard as a prison ship.

Rev. N. R. Torrey, an evangelist, who has been conducting a four years' world-wide revival, returned with his family to New York on the Baltic. His fellow-worker, the singing evangelist Alexander, will soon join him.

Two men are dead, one is dying and two others are in a serious condition as the result of being overcome by the fumes of coal gas in the tar paper mill of W. H. Rankin, at Elizabeth, N. J.

It is stated that the Ryan syndicate of New York has closed a \$15,000,000 deal by which it secures possession of coal, iron and railway property in the vicinity of Bluefield, Tenn.

Dr. Zadoc Kohn, grand rabbi of the Central Consistory of Israelites in France, died in Paris. He occupied the highest office among the Hebrews of France.

Ray T. Vanettisch, state service editor of the Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, broke the world's typewriting record for both the 30 minutes and one hour tests, taking 2,600 words during the first 30 minutes and finishing the hour with 4,312 words.

Mrs. Louise Eldridge, the actress, who retired from the stage eight years ago, died at the home of her son in New York. She was 75 years old and went on the stage in 1844.

Attorney General Mayer, with the assistance of Superintendent of Elections Morgan, has unearthed nearly 1,000 cases of fraud at the last election in New York city.

The marital troubles of William Ellis Corey, president of the billion dollar steel corporation, presented a new feature when the story gained currency that the retirement of Mr. Corey was decided on six months ago and was peremptorily demanded at that time.

The meeting of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association to consider co-operation with cotton growers was called for Charlotte, N. C., December 19 instead of the 9th, as at first stated.

By the breaking out of smallpox on the naval yacht Sylph, assigned for the use of President Roosevelt and family, the vessel is practically quarantined and the crew put under close observation by the health authorities. Only one case has developed, that of Clarence Marlow, a negro sailor.

The body of Miss Etta R. Hines, head nurse of the Grundy sanitarium at Relay, Md., who disappeared some days ago, was found in the water at Petasco Dam. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in forming a new British cabinet.

Kid McCoy sent a challenge to Jas. J. Corbett for a fight, the terms of which are to be arranged later, it being understood that a new club in Delaware formed by Tom O'Rourke will offer a purse of \$20,000.

Provision for construction of a dry dock at Pensacola, Fla., capable of accommodating the largest ships in the navy, is urged by Rr. Adm. W. L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, in his annual report.

Ten convicts in the Cuban penitentiary mutilated and a fierce fight between them and the guards followed in which two of the prisoners were mortally wounded, 16 more or less seriously wounded and three of the guards badly injured.

Baroness Sedwitz, sister of Marquise DeMontiers, both of whom were reared as wards of Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of the diocese of Peoria, Ill., and created a sensation over the world by renouncing Catholicism a year ago, is in Peoria to see Bishop Spalding and effect a reconciliation with the noted prelate. It is announced semi-officially that the famous woman will sue for readmission to the Roman church.

William McWilliams, who pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife and five children a week ago, was sentenced to death at Independence, Ia.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Annual Report of Postmaster
General Cortelyou.

At the End of the Year There Were in
Operation 68,131 Post Offices—
The Number of Employees
Is About 280,000.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, says that while a self-sustaining condition of the post office department would be gratifying, he is less concerned about the deficit than the efficiency of administration. For the fiscal year 1905 the total receipts from all sources were \$152,826,585, and total expenditures \$167,181,959, leaving a deficit of \$14,355,374. In connection with these figures the postmaster general directs attention to the increased amount of free matter handled, which he says averaged 12.58 per cent, of the entire weight carried, or a loss in revenue of \$19,822,000. "Manifestly," he says, "had the matter now carried free been required to have been prepaid, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the rural free delivery service, there would have been no deficit."

Governmental control of the pneumatic tube service and mail wagon service is recommended and in the latter case an appropriation is asked to purchase wagons of approved pattern for carrying the mails.

An increase of 5.77 per cent, in the amount of ordinary mail handled as compared with 1904 is noted in the railway mail service which the postmaster general shows a normal growth with gratifying maintenance of efficiency. During the year 12 clerks were killed while on duty and 125 seriously injured.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, there were in operation 68,131 post offices. The number of employees in the service at large is stated to be 280,000, of whom 1,169 are in the department at Washington.

A GENERAL STRIKE.
Probable That It Will Be Called in
Russia After Christmas.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9, via Edytukhnen, Dec. 11.—There are many disorders in this city. M. Krustaleff, leader of the movement, has been arrested. This has created an immense sensation among the workmen. All the socialist, labor and kindred organizations are holding a meeting, at which most inflammatory speeches are being made in denunciation of the government and all are talking of a general strike in order to save their leader.

In an interview M. Krustaleff said: "It is probable that a general strike will be declared just after Christmas. Delegates who were sent to all parts of the country report that the proposal for a strike has been welcomed with enthusiasm and in fact that the whole country is ripe for revolution. A vast majority of the workmen are true revolutionaries, though starvation sometimes compels them to subordinate their political aims. Preparation for an armed rising is well advanced, but it can not hope to succeed unless joined by a considerable body of troops."

DEATH LIST ON THE LAKES.
A Total of 215 Lives Lost During the
Past Season.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—According to figures compiled by the Lake Marine News Bureau the death list on the great lakes during the season now closing has been the heaviest of any year since big steel vessels began to be used on the lakes. A total of 215 lives were lost. Of these 116 were lost during the three great storms of this fall. The remaining 99 were lost by falling overboard and like causes. During the season of 1904 only 49 lives were lost on the great lakes, this being the smallest loss on record, and only two of these were due to ship wrecks.

Anticipates Interest.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the treasury announced that he has authorized the payment of the interest on United States government bonds due January 1, 1906, on December 15, 1905. The total interest payment anticipated will aggregate about \$4,200,000.

Called on King Haakon.
Stockholm, Dec. 11.—Charles H. Graves, United States minister to Sweden and Norway, returned here from Christiania where on Saturday he had an audience with King Haakon and presented the felicitations of President Roosevelt.

President's Long Trip.
Washington, Dec. 11.—Information has been given out that President Roosevelt has announced privately to some of his close personal friends at Washington that at the end of his term as president he will take a trip around the world.

The First Time in History.
El Paso, Tex., Dec. 11.—For the first time in the history of the local weather bureau snowfalling and sleighing are possible in El Paso before Christmas. Snow has been falling all day north and east for several hundred miles.

On Leave of Absence.
Washington, Dec. 11.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, has left Washington for the Pacific coast by way of Chicago and will sail in about ten days for home on an extended leave of absence.

STATE ODDS AND ENDS

HE CAME, BUT SHE WILL DIE.

With Her Dying Breath She Begged
For Her Divorced Husband.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—Beggings pitifully for her divorced husband to sit by her bed and hold her hand in the last hours of her sad life, Mrs. Daisy Boone Botts, former wife of Daniel Botts, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., lies on her deathbed in St. Joseph's hospital, this city, awaiting the end which her physicians say is only a matter of a few hours. The appeals for her husband, the assurances made by her that she would not recall any of her past life to him and the troubles leading up to the divorce, were answered when Botts, in response to a message from the woman's mother, Mrs. W. H. Boone, arrived in this city and went at once to the hospital to comfort the dying woman. Botts and the woman were married two years ago, but, after living together for a year, he left her and she returned to the home of her parents in this city. A few days later Botts was granted a divorce. Shortly after the divorce was granted Mrs. Botts created a sensation at the depot in Mt. Sterling by calmly stepping from a west-bound train and swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. She was brought to this city and given medical treatment. After a few weeks she was well again, but the attempt to commit suicide did not soften her husband.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
The United States Attorney General
To Plead For a Judge.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—Attorney General Hays has been notified by United States Circuit Judge Cochran that Judge Cochran has called upon Attorney General Moody to represent him in the mandamus proceedings pending before the United States court to compel him (Judge Cochran) to remand the case of Caleb Powers to the state courts on the ground that the United States circuit court does not have jurisdiction. Attorney General Hays will argue the case before the supreme court Monday, and says that it is without precedent for the attorney general of the United States court to appear as counsel for a federal judge in such proceedings. The question will be argued as to jurisdiction of Judge Cochran.

HAS A RIGHT TO LAND.
Decision in Favor of the Louisville
and Cincinnati Packet Co.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—Judge Parker, of the court of appeals, after conferring with his associates, rendered a decision dissolving the injunction against the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Co., which required it to land its boats at the regular wharf in Warsaw, Gallatin county. The packet company and the wharf owners had some disagreement, and the company began landing its boat a half mile below the town toward Warsaw. An injunction had been secured in the circuit court compelling the boats to land at the old wharf.

LAWYER'S SUDDEN DEATH.
It Followed That of T. E. Dudley, a
Bosom Friend.

Smithland, Ky., Dec. 7.—It was learned that Chas. W. Watts, a prominent lawyer of this place, died suddenly in Denver, Col. A few days ago his bosom friend, T. Everett Dudley, died in this place. When Mr. Butler, the democratic nominee for county attorney, resigned recently because of ill health, Mr. Watts made the race to succeed him.

Dead Body Found.
Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 7.—The body of an unknown man, aged about 40, was found on the Q. & C. tracks near Kinkaid with one leg cut off and disemboweled. In his memorandum book were the names Stivie Taylor and Sister Mirage, St. Joseph's hospital.

Seven Foot Vein of Coal.
Campton, Ky., Dec. 7.—The drillers for Salom & Welsh, who are drilling an oil well on the farm of J. T. Coons, drilled through a vein of coal seven feet thick. The coal was found at a depth of about 80 feet.

Swindled Out of \$1,375.
Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 7.—C. L. Terrell, a mountain trader of Wolf county, states that he was swindled out of \$1,375 worth of stock here by two strangers, who gave him worthless checks on two Mt. Sterling banks.

Death of John McQuinn.
Campton, Ky., Dec. 7.—John McQuinn, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this county, died at his residence on Lacy creek of paralysis. He had been unable to leave his room for the last six months.

For Assistant Clerk.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—Fox Respes, of Maysville, announced his candidacy for assistant clerk of the senate. He has been prominent in democratic meetings for years and comes from a section that has not had a legislative clerkship for many years.

Farmer Hange Himself.
Burksville, Ky., Dec. 9.—J. M. Skipworth, a prosperous farmer near here, committed suicide by hanging himself. He and his wife had retired as usual the night before, and when she awoke next morning he was missing.

AGAINST MINE WORKERS.
Serious Allegations Are Contained in
a Petition For a Restraining Order.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—Sensational allegations are contained in a petition for a restraining order which was granted against members of the United Mine Workers in Webster and Union counties asked for by the Kentucky Coal Co. The bill was filed in Owensboro and sent to this city in order that United States Judge Evans might take prompt action. Judge Evans granted the order, which shall be effective until the next term of the court in Owensboro, in May, 1906. The defendants to the motion are 18 members of the United Mine Workers, but not all residents of Kentucky. The complainants allege that the union miners have threatened to blow up the mines and assassinate the operators. They ask that the union miners be restrained from importing labor from Illinois or any other state to overpower the present workmen in the mines, or from establishing pickets about the mines, or in any way interfering with the operation of the complainants' interests.

FOR KILLING A NEGRO.
Court of Appeals Affirmed An Unusual
Judgment For Damages.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—The court of appeals affirmed a most unusual judgment for damages in the case of the Louisville waterworks against Charles Phillips, administrator, Young Long, son of the president of the water company, while driving in one of the company's buggies or wagonettes, ran over Phillips, who was a negro and who was on a bicycle, and killed him. His administrator sued the water company for damages and got judgment for \$5,000. The water company officials claimed that Long was not doing their work when he was driving and that the company should not be held liable.

CIRCUIT COURTS.
Those in Larger Towns Than County
Seats Are Legal.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—The court of appeals upheld the constitutionality of the legislative act passed last year through the efforts of Col. Mott Ayers providing that circuit court might be held in the town of Fulton, in Fulton county, as well as in Hickman, the county seat. Of course the act did not say that in so many words, but in order to make it a general law it provided that in counties containing a town larger than the county seat circuit court should be held also in the larger town. This ingenious bill was framed up by Col. Ayers.

First Regiment Election Called.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—Gov. Beckham, through Adj. Gen. Percy Haly, ordered an election in certain companies of the First Kentucky Infantry to fill vacancies in the list of commissioned officers. The election is to be held by each company upon the first drill night following the receipt of the order.

Remembered Old Sweetheart.
Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 9.—A will made 25 years ago by A. J. Hitt, who died a few weeks ago in Bourbon county, has just been found. He leaves his estate to Miss Bettie Vemont, a former sweetheart, and relatives will contest. The estate is valued at \$15,000.

Married in a Buggy.
Williamstown, Ky., Dec. 8.—Smith and Miss Bettie Redd drove to Williamstown, procured a marriage license and started for home. In front of the Johnson house they met Rev. J. D. Redd, who married them while standing in their buggy. Two farmers were witnesses.

Christmas Beef.
Paris, Ky., Dec. 7.—Probably the finest lot of export cattle ever sold from Kentucky was a bunch of 15 head sold by J. B. Kennedy to Simon O'Donnell, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They averaged 1,750 pounds, and one of the lot weighed 2,000. The price paid was \$5.40 per 100.

Found Frozen To Death.
Kuttawa, Ky., Dec. 7.—W. J. Cardin, formerly of this city, a dry goods merchant of Sikeston, Mo., was frozen to death near Kuttawa Springs, about one mile from here. He had been visiting in this county several days.

New Publishing Company.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—Articles were filed here with the secretary of state incorporating the Berea Publishing Co., of Berea, Ky. The purpose is to publish a newspaper and do job printing at Berea. S. E. Welch is one of the largest stockholders.

Hunter Accidentally Shot.
Cave City, Ky., Dec. 9.—Charles Clark, of Cole, while hunting near here, accidentally discharged his gun in climbing over a rail fence by striking the hammer. He was killed. The gun was an old-fashioned muzzle-loader, heavily loaded.

Kentucky Pioneer Dead.
Beattyville, Ky., Dec. 9.—John G. McGuire, aged 80, died of old age at his home here. He had been a resident of this vicinity before Lee county was formed and was the first man to mine and ship coal from this place.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

DEATHS

Dec. 11.—Died December 4, 1905, Miss Maggie Hubbard. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Dock Todd, a brother, Jim Hubbard, to mourn her death, besides a host of relatives. She was about fifty years of age, and was a member of the Baptist church at Speedwell, and was buried near the church.—Lawrence and Charlie Powell made a business trip to Jackson county last week.—John Sandlin and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Rose Saturday night.—Miss Martha and Green Powell attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Jim Morris returned from a business trip to McKee last week.—George Sparks and family were the guests of Will Ogg and family Sunday.—W. P. Sandlin has been traveling for J. W. Zaring & Co., this week.—George Hill and wife went to Richmond shopping last week.

COLLEGE HILL

Dec. 10.—Hog killing is about over here.—Extensive repairs are being made on the Laine homestead, where Wash Laine, who has spent the summer with his son, H. A. Laine, will return about Christmas to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Morgan, recently of Dayton, O.—John Ballew and wife, of Meadowbrook, spent Saturday night and Sunday with H. A. Laine and family. Mr. Ballew is one of the most successful negro farmers of Madison County.—Mr. and Mrs. Grace Holts have removed to Montecello, where Mr. Holts has a position.—Jack Hisle and his son, Irvine, have removed with their families to Byebetown to reside.—Sam Willoughby has rented the "Billie" Jones farm on Kentucky river for the New Year.—Thomas Todd has sold his property and will go into business at Winchester soon.—H. A. Laine, chairman of Madison County Colored Teachers' Association, called that body to order Friday, December 1st, at 11:45. Miss Elsie Upthegrove served as Secretary. The meeting was a great success. Not less than twenty teachers were present besides a splendid audience of patrons and visitors. A nice dinner was served at the close. Prominent among visitors were President and Mrs. Frost of Berea College, Prof. L. V. Dodge and wife, Mr. A. W. Titus, Rev. H. Lewis of Paris, Mr. M. D. Flock of Kirksville, and Mrs. Milton Newman of Brassfield. Many interesting topics were discussed and many excellent papers read. After singing "God be with You," the Association adjourned "sine die."

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTS

Dec. 11.—C. I. Ogg, of Berea, was on Clear Creek this week to see his mother, who is very sick.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Brush Creek, who is blind, has been visiting relatives here.—Mr. M. O. Payne, our hustling merchant of Disputanta, made a flying trip to Richmond Monday.—Mr. J. E. McGuire, who has been in the spoke business at Brush Creek, has returned home.—Mr. Alex. Drew, of Richmond, passed through here on his way to Jackson County.—James Pennington has moved to Clear Creek.—There was a box supper at Davis Branch school house Saturday night.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond spent Sunday with Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Rev. Wesley Abney, of Johnetta, was with us Sunday.—Mr. D. N. Welch, of Berea, passed through here Tuesday.—Esq. G. V. Owens made a flying trip to Mt Vernon this week.—Mrs. Maggie Seals, of this place died on the 4th. Her remains were buried at the Chastee grave yard.—Mrs. Sallie Hoskins, who has been living with her father, Mr. Anglin, has moved to Berea.—Mrs. Fannie Abney, of this place, visited home folks on Brush Creek Tuesday and Wednesday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK

Dec. 8.—We are having very fine weather now; the farmers are all about done gathering corn.—Marshal John Mullins passed through our town yesterday.—Henry Martin and wife have been very sick, but are some better.—F. C. Jones killed his hogs the other day and says that he is enjoying life.—Joel Lakes, Sr., has been for the last few days very poorly, but is better.—Ben Drew went to Berea last Friday after a load of goods for L. B. Martin.—The young ladies of Pine Grove are preparing to have a Christmas tree at Pine Grove schoolhouse on the 23rd day of December, at one o'clock p.m. Young men, the young ladies invite you to come and take a part, but they want you to come sober. Don't come with the amber running down your chin, and a bottle of whiskey in your pocket. Now boys come and let the young ladies see how nice you can

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The Progress of the Negro in One County in the South.

[Booker T. Washington, in The Outlook.]

If possible, I want to give the readers of The Outlook an idea of the progress of the negro race in a single county in one of the Southern States. For this purpose I select Gloucester County, Virginia. I take this one for the reason that I had the privilege of visiting it a number of years ago, just about the time when interest in the

poverty, have reached the point where they now own and pay taxes upon one-sixth of the real estate in this county. This property is very largely in the shape of small farms, varying in size from ten to one hundred and fifty acres. A large proportion of the farms contain about ten acres.

Cultivating their own farms is not the only occupation of these people. A large proportion of the laborers upon the farms owned by white people are negroes, and many of them are engaged in the oyster and fishing industries during a portion of the year. It is interesting to note the influence of this material growth upon the home life of the people. It is stated upon good authority that about twenty-five years ago at least three-fourths of the colored people lived in one-roomed cabins. Let a single illustration tell the story of the growth. In a school where there were thirty pupils ten testified that they lived in houses containing six rooms, and only one said that he lived in a house containing but a single room.

I have always believed that in proportion as the industrial, not omitting the intellectual, condition of my race was improved, in the same degree would their moral and religious life improve.

Some years ago, before the home life and economic condition of the people had improved, bastardy was common. In 1903 there were only eight cases of bastardy reported in the whole county and two of those were among the white population. During the year 1904 there was only one case of bastardy within a radius of ten miles of the court-house. Another gratifying evidence of progress is shown by the fact that there is very little evidence of immoral relations existing between the races. In the whole county, during the year 1903, about twenty-five years after the work



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

education of the colored people was beginning to be aroused, and for the further reason that this is one of the counties in Virginia and the South that has been longest under the influence of graduates of the Hampton Institute, as well as men and women trained in other centers of education. I have also drawn very heavily upon an investigation recently made by Mr. W. T. B. Williams, one of the agents of the General Education Board.

Gloucester County is in the tide-water section of eastern Virginia. According to the census of 1890, Gloucester County contained a total population of 12,832, a little over one-half being colored, and both sets of schools are in session from five and a half to six months, and the pay of the two sets of teachers is about the same. The majority of the colored teachers in this county were trained at Hampton, and have been teaching in this county for a number of years. For the most part, the teachers of Gloucester County are not mentally superior, but what they lack in methods of teaching and mental alertness is more than made up for by the moral earnestness and the example they set. Most of the teachers are natives of the county, and, what is more important, most of these own property in the county.

Now, what is the economic or material result in one county where the negro has been given a reasonable chance to make progress? I say "reasonable," because it must be kept in mind that the great body of white people in America, with whom the negro is constantly compared, have schools that are in session from eight to nine months in the year. According to the public records, the total assessed value of the land in Gloucester County is \$666,132.33. Of the total value of the land, the colored people own \$87,953.55. The buildings in the county have an assessed valuation of \$466,127.05. The colored people pay taxes upon \$79,387 of this amount. To state it differently: the negroes of Gloucester County, beginning about forty years ago in

education had gotten under way, there were only thirty arrests for misdemeanors; of these sixteen were white, fourteen colored. In 1904 there were fifteen such arrests—fourteen white and one colored. In 1904 there were but seven arrests for felonies; of these two were white and five were colored.

Throughout Gloucester County the negro teachers and ministers work in close co-operation. For the most part, where a school is located the church is not far away. The ministers and churches help forward the work of education in many ways.

There is a high school in the county that is almost wholly supported by the people through gifts from the churches. In one point at least the colored people in Gloucester County have set an example for the rest of the religious world that ought to receive attention. It is in this regard: there is only one religious denomination in all of this county, and that is the Baptist. No over-multiplying, no overlapping, no denominational wrangling and wasting of money and energy.

One other point: a close examination shows that friendly and cordial relations exist between the white and black races; that the growth of both races in the matter of education and property does not increase racial friction. For these goodly results I have spoken of the influence of the teachers, ministers, etc. Let me mention one other, perhaps the most potent single influence—that of Thomas H. Walker, a successful negro lawyer and farmer, whose whole life is freely given in the elevation of his people. When I taught the first night school at the Hampton Institute, Walker was a member of it, working ten hours at the sawmill during the day and studying books for two hours at night.

I have singled out Gloucester County for these facts in order to show what the race can accomplish under reasonably good conditions. In the great majority of counties in the South the conditions as to education, economic life, and morality

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equalled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

BURNING FACTORIES.

Trains Held Up and a Search Made For Tobacco Buyers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The bitter feeling against the tobacco trust in the "Black Patch District" of Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee is being displayed in a sensational manner by the hold-up of trains and the dynamiting and burning of trust warehouses and factories and warnings to trust buyers in Todd county, Ky., the center of the district. Following the burning of the two large trust warehouses at Trenton, with a loss of \$7,000, the factory of Mrs. M. B. Penick, at Elkton, in the same section, was dynamited. The factory was used by the agent of the American Shuff Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Co. The agent had been warned not to receive any more tobacco from the trust, but paid no attention to it. The explosion demolished the factory and damaged houses and passenger coaches near, but no one was injured. As the Elkton and Guthrie train was making its return trip it was flagged at Bradshaw Station. When the train stopped the engineer was covered with revolvers. Two hundred men surrounded the train. Forty of them went through it. The leaders told the passengers not to get excited, as they were only looking for tobacco buyers. After searching thoroughly they withdrew and ordered the engineer to proceed. The Dark Tobacco Growers' association, organized by Black Patch growers to fight the trust, has condemned the lawlessness and counseled its members not to break the law. The insurance companies are refusing risks on trust property.

TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Attorney Wm. Mackoy Prepares a Bill To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 12.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William H. Mackoy, of this city, for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber, so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackoy would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside the Young Mother.

Hovelsville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-months-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, and had been married but 13 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holder, his first wife having deserted him.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town in a Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car, at 21st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jesse Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have entered the car in Eastern Kentucky, and, being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holliday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargis would request troops to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Hargis' attorney, Fuit French, replied, "No; we do our own fighting."

Buy Kentucky Coal Land.

Mayking, Ky., Dec. 12.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county, where developments are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The incorporators are H. F. Embry, 650 shares; Talton Embry, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and is grippe developed.

Subscribe for the Citizen.

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for full term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

The Up-to-Date Grocery.

Having bought out the stock and good will of Mrs. E. M. Preston & Co., and having rented the store building which she occupied, I am prepared to supply all Staple and Fancy Family Groceries at the lowest price compatible with good business. I will have all Seasonable Groceries for the holiday season. Give me a call and let me show you what I can do.

W. D. LOGSDON.

TO DELICATE WOMEN

You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

Wine of Cardui

It Makes Pale Cheeks Pink

It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

It is a building, strength-making medicine for women, the only medicine that is certain to do you good. Try it.

Sold by every druggist in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"YOU ARE FRIENDS

of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn.: "For, since taking Cardui I have gained 25 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

GREAT CENTRAL.

C. H. & D.—Pere Marquette—C. C. & L.

The Michigan Line

Electric Lighted Trains, All New, to

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

THROUGH CARS TO

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsing, Harbor Springs.

Cheap Homeseekers' rates to points in the West and South. Inquire of C. H. & D. agents for full particulars or address

D. G. EDWARDS, P. T. M., Cincinnati.

A Farm of 100 Acres FOR SALE

Within 2 miles of Berea College, 60 acres cleared, 40 acres in timber. Good log house, weatherboarded, with 2 fire places. Good Orchard, good Water, good Barn, and Well Fenced. Is well worth \$2,000, but will take \$1,400. Call at once on

J. P. BICKNELL,
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Successor to B. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Telephone No. 4. - Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE.

See J. W. HERNDON for Cow Feed and Baled Hay. 3 miles from Berea on Richmond pike.

Premiums.

Arrangements have been made by which some of the finest products of The National Art Company of New York are offered as premiums to new subscribers. These pictures are copies of famous paintings, and are really what they purport to be, works of art. As long as the supply lasts, one will be given to each new subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

They are of all shapes and sizes from four by six to ten by twenty inches and the most of them are intended to be fastened to a mat for framing. They can be seen by any one calling at the office of the Citizen.

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MADISON COUNTY.

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According to the census of 1890, Gloucester County contained a total population of 12,832, a little over one-half being colored, and both sets of schools are in session from five and a half to six months, and the pay of the two sets of teachers is about the same. The majority of the colored teachers in this county were trained at Hampton, and have been teaching in this county for a number of years. For the most part, the teachers of Gloucester County are not mentally superior, but what they lack in methods of teaching and mental alertness is more than made up for by the moral earnestness and the example they set. Most of the teachers are natives of the county, and what is more important, most of them own property in the county.

Now, what is the economic or material result in one county where the negro has been given a reasonable chance to make progress? I say "reasonable," because it must be kept in mind that the great body of white people in America, with whom the negro is constantly compared, have schools that are in session from eight to nine months in the year. According to the public records, the total assessed value of the land in Gloucester County is \$666,132.33. Of the total value of the land, the colored people own \$87,953.55. The buildings in the county have an assessed valuation of \$466,127.05. The colored people pay taxes upon \$79,387 of this amount. To state it differently: the negroes of Gloucester County, beginning about forty years ago in

of education had gotten under way, there were only thirty arrests for misdemeanors; of these sixteen were white, fourteen colored. In 1904 there were fifteen arrests—fourteen white and one colored. In 1904 there were but seven arrests for felonies; of these two were white and five were colored.

Throughout Gloucester County the negro teachers and ministers work in close co-operation. For the most part, where a school is located the church is not far away. The ministers and churches help forward the work of education in many ways.

There is a high school in the county that is almost wholly supported by the people through gifts from the churches. In one point at least the colored people in Gloucester County have set an example for the rest of the religious world that ought to receive attention. It is in this regard: there is only one religious denomination in all of this county, and that is the Baptist. No over-multiplying, no overlapping, no denominational wrangling and wasting of money and energy.

One other point: a close examination shows that friendly and cordial relations exist between the white and black races; that the growth of both races in the matter of education and property does not increase racial friction. For these goodly results I have spoken of the influence of the teachers, ministers, etc. Let me mention one other, perhaps the most potent single influence—that of Thomas H. Walker, a successful negro lawyer and farmer, whose whole life is freely given in the elevation of his people. When I taught the first night school at the Hampton Institute, Walker was a member of it, working ten hours at the sawmill during the day and studying books for two hours at night.

I have singled out Gloucester County for these facts in order to show what the race can accomplish under reasonably good conditions. In the great majority of counties in the South the conditions as to education, economic life, and morality

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equaled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

BURNING FACTORIES.

Trains Held Up and a Search Made For Tobacco Buyers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The bitter feeling against the tobacco trust in the "Black Patch District" of Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee is being displayed in a sensational manner by the hold-up of trains and the dynamiting and burning of trust warehouses and factories and warnings to trust buyers in Todd county, Ky., the center of the district. Following the burning of the two large trust warehouses at Trenton, with a loss of \$7,000, the factory of Mrs. M. B. Penryk, at Elkton, in the same section, was dynamited. The factory was used by the agent of the American Snuff Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Co. The agent had been warned not to receive any more tobacco from the trust, but paid no attention to it. The explosion demolished the factory and damaged houses and passenger coaches near, but no one was injured. As the Elkton and Guthrie train was making its return trip it was flagged at Bradshaw Station. When the train stopped the engineer was covered with revolvers. Two hundred men surrounded the train. Forty of them went through it. The leaders told the passengers not to get excited, as they were only looking for tobacco buyers. After searching thoroughly they withdrew and ordered the engineer to proceed. The Dark Tobacco Growers' association, organized by Black Patch growers to fight the trust, has condemned the lawlessness and counseled its members not to break the law. The insurance companies are refusing risks on trust property.

TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Attorney Wm. Mackoy Prepares a Bill To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 12.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William H. Mackoy, of this city, for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber, so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackoy would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside the Young Mother.

Howeville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-months-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, and had been married but 18 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holder, his first wife having deserted him.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town in a Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car, at 1st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jesse Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have entered the car in Eastern Kentucky, and, being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holliday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargis would request troops to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Hargis' attorney, Fuit French, replied, "No; we do our own fighting."

Buy Kentucky Coal Land.

Mayking, Ky., Dec. 12.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county, where developments are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The incorporators are H. F. Embury, 650 shares; Talton Embury, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and a gripe developed.

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The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

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of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn.: "For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

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Arrangements have been made by which some of the finest products of The National Art Company of New York are offered as premiums to new subscribers. These pictures are copies of famous paintings, and are really what they purport to be, works of art. As long as the supply lasts, one will be given to each new subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

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